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NOVEMBER 10 1962



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reminder

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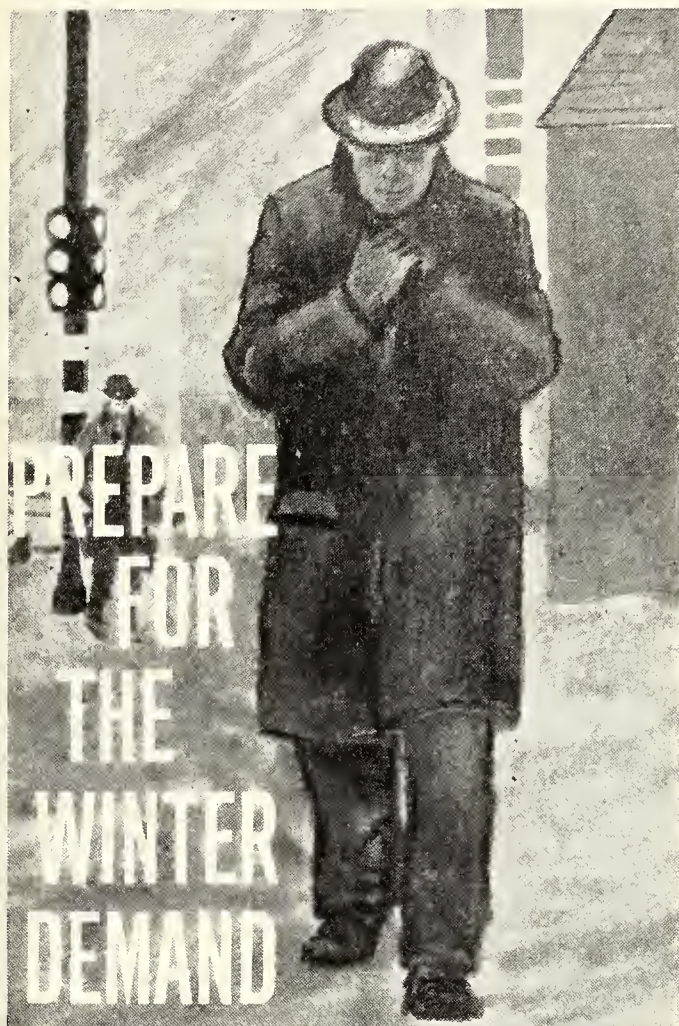
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 178

November 10, 1962

No. 4317

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 178

NOVEMBER 10, 1962

No. 4317

N.H.S. Regulations RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENTS

THE National Health Service (General Medical and Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations, 1962 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.), consolidate previous regulations and effect a number of changes in the terms of service of pharmacists and general medical practitioners, and make provision for the recovery of overpayments of remuneration to pharmacists and doctors.

If overpayment is admitted by the pharmacist or doctor, the Executive Council may deduct it from his remuneration. If the overpayment is not admitted, but the Council is still of the opinion that it has taken place, then the matter is to be referred to the appropriate Service Committee for investigation. Another minor amendment is that rectal applicators have been added to the list of prescribed appliances in Schedule 3. The terms of service for chemists in Schedule 4 are amended by omission (as being unnecessary) of the original requirement to keep stocks of drugs and appliances. Another change is that, if a medical practitioner personally known to the pharmacist requests him by telephone or in writing to dispense a drug in a case of urgency before a prescription form is issued, and undertakes to furnish him within 24 hours, with signed prescription form, the chemist may supply the drug prior to receiving the form. In the same Schedule there has been an addition to paragraph 5(1) to prohibit "unless the Minister otherwise consents," the dispensing of medicines by or under the supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist who has been disqualified under Section 42 of the Act, for inclusion in the pharmaceutical list of the Council. The Regulations in respect of pharmacists came into force on October 22.

Food Standards

CHANGES IN COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

MR. M. W. Perrin, B.A., B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (chairman, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.), has been appointed chairman of the Food Standards Committee for a period of three years from January 1, 1963, in succession to Mr. R. Groves, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., who has completed his term of office. Other changes in the membership of that Committee includes the appointment of Sir Derrick Dunlop, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.Ed. (Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine at Edinburgh University) as chairman of

its Food Additives and Contaminants subcommittee; Mr. E. I. Johnson, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., appointed a member of the Committee and of its subcommittee (as a representative of the Government Chemist); Mr. W. R. Aykroyd, M.D., D.Sc., appointed a member of the committee and Dr. J. M. Ross, M.B., D.P.H. (Principal Medical Officer, Ministry of Health) a member of the subcommittee.

Purchase Tax

ADDITIONS TO EXEMPTED DRUGS

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made a Direction entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Direction, 1962, effective from November 7, which temporarily exempts further essential drugs and medicines from tax. Added to Head II of the Schedule are 2-hy-

droxy-4-methoxy-4'-methylbenzophenone and stibophen, and to Head III, metyrapone. Proprietary medicines exempted include Uvistat cream (Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd.), and Metopirone capsules (CIBA Laboratories, Ltd.).

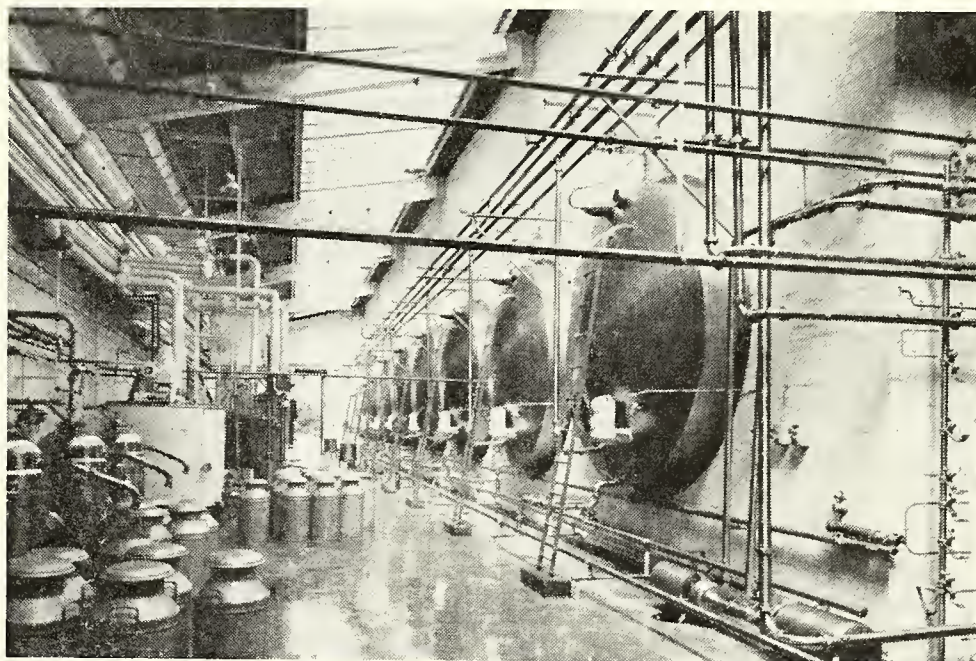
Dangerous Drugs Act

THREE STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

THREE statutory instruments concerning Dangerous Drugs were made on October 24. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951 (Exempted Preparations) Declaration, 1962 (H. M. Stationery Office, price threepence), exempts the following preparations from the provisions of Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951:—

1. Pharmaceutical preparations in solid or liquid form containing not more than 2.5 mgm. of diphenoxylate calculated as base, and not less than 25 microgm. of atropine calculated as atrophine sulphate per dosage unit and containing no other substance to which any Part of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951, applies.

2. Liquid preparations containing 0.5 mgm. diphenoxylate hydrochloride, 0.005 mgm. atropine sulphate, 0.16 mil ethyl alcohol, 0.002 mil imitation cherry flavour, 0.45 mil glycerin, 0.4 mil sorbital solution (70 per cent.), 0.01 mgm. red dye colour index No. 14700 (F.D. 4c Red No. 4), 0.0008 mil water.



MANUFACTURER'S SIXTH MILK-DRYING PLANT: A new £600,000 milk-drying plant built by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., on a 10-acre site at Mint Bridge, Kendal, Westmorland, taking its milk from the Milk Marketing Board's Kendal creamery adjoining. The plant is the company's sixth in current operation at home and overseas. Contractors were Taylor Woodrow Construction, Ltd., working in close collaboration with Glaxo engineers.

Such products are not immediately available in the United Kingdom but are issued under the trade mark Lomotil (G. D. Searle & Co.) in the United States of America. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951 (Relaxation) Order, 1962 (H.M. Stationery Office, price threepence), effective November 12, relaxes the provision in section eleven of the 1951 Act to permit the manufacture of nicocodine. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951 (Application) Order, 1962 (H.M. Stationery Office, price threepence) brings nicodine and noracymethadol (α -al-3 acetoxy-6-methylamino-4:4-diphenyl heptane) and their salts and any preparations thereof within the provisions of the 1951 Act and the Regulations made thereunder.

Hair Sprays and Health

COSMETIC CHEMISTS ON BROADCAST

FOLLOWING a B.B.C. broadcast on October 31 by the "Radio Doctor" in which he stated that certain types of hair sprays had been reported to cause lung troubles among women employed in hairdressing salons, where such products were in constant use, the Society of Cosmetic Chemists have published a statement which says that the Society has been actively engaged in the accumulation of data on such hazards. In its study of scientific literature the Society has noted several references in recent years to the possible effect of hair sprays on the lung. They have included not only medical reports suggesting some kind of relationship, but detailed laboratory studies which have entirely failed to provide any confirmation. Editorial comment in the medical literature, both in the United States and in Britain, has indicated that there is no proven causal relationship between hair spray usage and lung troubles. For example, the *Brit. med. J.*, October 20, p. 1042) states:

"Indeed an association between hair sprays and the peculiar changes in the lungs and nodes has not yet been proved. Constituents of the sprays cannot be positively identified in the lesions. . . . Arguments for and against thesaurosis being due to the inhalation of hair sprays are pretty evenly balanced at present. Some patients undoubtedly have pulmonary nodulation which tends to clear when hair spraying is discontinued, but whether the one is caused by the other remains to be determined."

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists feels that it is incorrect to give the impression that a hazard exists when it is only suspected and that care should be taken to avoid magnifying the problem out of proportion. Hair sprays have been widely used for at least eight years now and less than two dozen suspected cases of lung trouble have so far been reported.

"How to Export"

A SMALL BUSINESSMAN'S GUIDE

COMMISSIONED by the Board of Trade, the booklet "How to Export" is aimed, at prompting the would-be exporter to ask himself the right questions and direct him to the best places in which to find the answers. The booklet, which was written by Michael

Shanks (industrial editor, *Financial Times*) is available free of charge from Board of Trade offices throughout the country. The booklet was introduced by the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. F. Erroll), at a Press conference in London on November 2.



GOLF PRIZE: Dr. R. A. Hardman receives from Mr. L. C. Turnpenny the "Captain's prize" of the London Chemists' Golfing Society.

Safety in Industry

CHEMICAL WORKERS FEATURED

THE Golden Shoe Club, which exists to encourage the wearing of safety shoes and boots with British Standard steel toe-caps, has issued a poster featuring the real-life escape from injury in an industrial accident of a storeman at the Sandwich works of Pfizer, Ltd. He was wearing such a shoe when a 300-lb. bag of ice fell on his foot, causing no injury. Founded in May 1961, the Club is now approaching a membership of 200. Members (authenticated "escapers") are presented with an illuminated certificate, a green and gold club tie, and a lapel badge.

Public Pharmacists

WEEKEND SCHOOL ON ADMINISTRATION

THE Guild of Public Pharmacists is organising another weekend school for hospital pharmacists, to be held at Woolton Hall, Fallowfield, Manchester, on April 19, 20 and 21, 1963. The bulk of the time is being devoted to one subject: "The Pharmacist as an Administrator." Fee for the course is £5 5s. Applications should be forwarded to Mr. B. H. Smith, M.P.S., D.B.A. (Chief Pharmacist, Withington Hospital, Manchester, 20).

Sulphuric Acid

PRODUCTION IN THIRD QUARTER

PRODUCTION of sulphuric acid by members of the National Sulphuric Acid Association, Ltd., during the third quarter totalled 664,486 tons calculated as 100 per cent. H_2SO_4 . The quantity sold during the period was 673,842 tons (against 683,287 tons in the second quarter). Government plant figures are excluded.

Corrosion Protection

EXPANDED EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA

THE 1962 Corrosion and Metal Finishing Exhibition is being held in the National Hall, Olympia, November 27-30. It will occupy 100,000 sq. ft. or

five times the area needed when the exhibition was first staged five years ago. The organisers state that industry now realised that corrosion protection should begin at the design stage. Technical meetings and film shows with corrosion or metal finishing as the theme are being held on each day of the exhibition.

Weights and Measures

BILL FOR CONSUMER PROTECTION

THE Weights and Measures Bill published by the Government on November 1 provides a general protection to the buyer against short weight. Except in that respect the new Bill is substantially identical with the Weights and Measures (No. 2) Bill introduced in July 1961 (see *C. & D.*, July 22, 1961, p. 94).

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Chemist Golfers

ANNUAL DINNER AT CLONTARF

THE annual dinner of the Irish chemists' Golfing Society was held at the Clontarf clubhouse on October 17. The president (Mr. P. H. Fahey) presided over an attendance of eighty that included guests from the Ulster Chemists' Golfing Association, the Ulster Chemists' Association, Mr. D. J. Kennelly (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) and Mr. A. F. Thornton (president, Irish Drug Association). Mr. Fahey presented the prizes (see *C. & D.*, October 27, p. 455) after the dinner. Proposing the president's health, Mr. J. T. Foley said Mr. Fahey had been the Society's secretary for seventeen years and president for the past five. "We are more than honoured to have him as President," said Mr. Foley who presented him with a gift.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

THE President of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. D. J. Kennelly) and Council members Mr. T. R. Miller and Mr. R. J. Power, attended the annual dinner and dance of the Association of Ophthalmic Opticians of Ireland in Dublin on October 30.

THE annual ball in aid of the College of Pharmacy Benevolent Fund is to be held in the Gresham hotel, Dublin, on December 4. Tickets (price, 25s.) are obtainable from Messrs. C. Conefrey (chairman), 136 Pearse Street, Dublin; K. Banks, Philipsburg Avenue, Dublin; Colette McIntyre, 54 Pembroke Road, Dublin (treasurers); or Miss E. Smith, 2 Emmet Road, Inchicore, Dublin (secretary).

THE NORTH

MR. D. Pearmain (Wm. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Leeds), gave a lecture on the latest developments in shop layout, merchandising and selling techniques to pharmacists in Belfast on October 30. Mr. Pearmain discussed planning a pharmacy from the shop front through the stages of complete refitting, illustrating his remarks with colour transparencies and a film strip.

NEWS IN BRIEF

At the recent national conference of the Purchasing Officers Association Mr. J. Murray Grammer was elected *President* for 1962-63.

OLD 10s. notes printed in mauve or brown on white paper and without a portrait of the Queen ceased being legal tender after October 29.

GLOUCESTER City Council have agreed to proceed with their modified "blanket" compulsory purchase plan for the redevelopment of the city centre.

FIRE broke out in the basement of Taylors Drug Co., Ltd., English Street, Carlisle, on October 10, after ether fumes reached a lighted gas ring.

TARACTAN, Glucagon and muscle relaxants are the subjects of review in the November 2 issue of *The Medical Letter*, published by Consumers' Association, Ltd.

COSMETICS were stolen in a smash and grab raid at the pharmacy of Metcalf & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd., 34 Landford Avenue, Walton, Liverpool, on October 30.

CONTROL hitherto exercised by the Government's alkali inspectors in respect of smoke, grit and dust from certain industrial processes in Birmingham has been transferred to the local city council.

THE application for the imposition of anti-dumping duties on phthalic anhydride imported from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, South Africa, the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland and Switzerland has now been extended to cover imports from France.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE Branch of the National Farmers' Union has been informed by a committee of its members that they wish to be free to obtain from chemists those drugs and vaccines which, although commonly administered by the farmer, are at present only available to him through the veterinary practitioner or surgeon.

THE council of the Royal Society has appointed Professor R. Dulbecco (professor of virology, division of biology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, U.S.A.), to be the Royal Society visiting professor for the academic year 1963-64. Professor Dulbecco is expected to take up his appointment in October 1963 and to work in the departments of genetics and virology, University of Glasgow.

THE Ministry of Health has issued the first two of a series of Hospital Equipment Notes intended to form supplements to the Hospital Building Notes. The new publications provide lists of equipment required by good modern practice together with guidance on cost. The first two Equipment Notes are:—No. 1, Equipping a Hospital Building (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.). No. 6, Diagnostic X-ray Department (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.).

LOCAL OFFICERS**National Pharmaceutical Union**

Salisbury Branch.—*Chairman*, D. Morricks, *Vice-chairman*, C. N. Higgins, *Treasurer*, A. W. Foot, *Secretary*, W. F. Mildren, 4 Cornwall Road, Salisbury, Wilts (telephone: Salisbury 4474).

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Medical services

The Medical Services Review Committee, representative of eight Royal Colleges or Faculties; the Society of Medical Officers of Health; the College of General Practitioners and the British Medical Association, has devoted four years to an examination of the National Health Service and, after consultation, has diagnosed it to be "fundamentally unsound." (During that period, various appendages of the patient have been subjected to treatment of one kind or another, drastic surgery having been thought the correct treatment in the case of pharmacy.) Your review of the report states that, in the committee's view, the concept of the National Health Service is sound, yet it makes two recommendations which could have quite revolutionary effects. The first—and it is not by any means a new one—is that drugs should be provided for private patients on precisely the same terms as those for N.H.S. patients. That proposal has been made on numerous occasions since 1948 both in Parliament and outside of it, and successive Ministers of Health have resisted it on the grounds that there could be no adequate safeguards. It has to be remembered that medical treatments now cost very much more than they did fourteen years ago, and those who opt to consult privately must be finding that the expense of medicine is, in addition to the physician's fee, a considerable item. It is just possible, therefore, that that phenomenon known as "patient pressure," generally thought to be a condition associated only with the N.H.S., is being exercised on doctors in private practice. The Government view has been that the health service is open to all who care to make use of it, and hitherto the attitude has been one of "pay for the doctor you must pay for the medicine."

Equality

The second of the findings to which I would refer is that in which the committee was stated to have considered whether a direct payment by the patient at the time he seeks advice would lead to a "more enlightened use of the N.H.S." It decided that the possible advantages arising should be the subject of continued study. I have no means of knowing, at the moment, precisely what advantages the committee had in mind, but if one considers the suggestion in relation to that mentioned in the preceding paragraph, an extraordinary situation of equality would arise, similar to that of which the Grand Inquisitor sings, where everyone is somebody and no-one anybody. It seems that, if both conditions are accepted, the private patient will continue to pay his doctor as before, but will obtain his medicines under N.H.S. conditions, while the National Health patient will continue to obtain his medicines under N.H.S. conditions, but will pay a fee at the time he seeks advice. So are the barriers broken down in this classless society, though whether the proposals can be accepted as endorsement of the committee's view that the concept of the National Health Service is sound is another matter.

The headache

Your paragraph (p. 493) of extracts from John Wesley's *Primitive Physic* shows that inhalation of impregnated steam, with the head covered with a napkin, has been a treatment for colds for at least two centuries. The drinking of half a pint of strong decoction of ground-ivy has not stood the test of time in the treatment of headache. The plant was thought by our ancestors to be "pectoral, detergent, aperient, diuretic, culnerary, corroborant, errhine, &c."—quite broad spectrum, in fact—though Dr. Cullen thought that it was "frivolous" to consider that it had any diuretic or pectoral effects. Ground-ivy came under the notice of such authorities as Ray and Mead, who spoke of its being "usefully joined" with fermenting ale. The useful-joining acquired such popularity that the preparation became known as "Ale-hoof" and "Tun-hoof." In view of the fact that the taste was bitterish and aromatic it may even be considered to have been elegant medicine.

Pharmaceutical Industry's Export Record

"MAGNIFICENT" SAYS MINISTER OF STATE

"AN increase from only £3 millions in 1938 to almost £49 millions in 1961 is a magnificent performance—achieved, as it has been, in open competition with the other pharmaceutical manufacturers of the world, and quite often against stiff protection," said MR. ALAN GREEN, M.P. (Minister of State, Board of Trade on October 25. Congratulating the industry on that exceptional growth, he said a notable feature was that the United States, with its own pharmaceutical industry, was now one of the most important markets of British pharmaceutical manufacturers, having in 1961, for the first time, exceeded £2 millions in value. Mr. Green was addressing members of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry at a luncheon in London.

Members of the Association, he went on, had participated with the Board of Trade in the recent International Trade Fair at Helsinki, Finland, and had had a notable measure of success. He had been impressed with the standard of the displays put on by the five A.B.P.I. exhibitors, and the British Embassy in Helsinki had spoken highly of the energetic efforts made by the five. The Board of Trade scheme to assist British manufacturers in exhibiting at overseas fairs was meeting with increasing success, and he hoped members of the Association would participate in more and more such fairs. The industry might feel that it was confronted by even greater problems than those that beset many other exporting industries—registration, labelling, specification and other matters. He was pleased to see that the industry was participating in the Organisation of European Co-ordination Development Working Party that was considering those obstacles to trade.

Problems of Underdeveloped Countries

There were special problems of control in the underdeveloped countries. With low standards of education (or downright illiteracy) many products harmless when used by the average person in developed countries could be highly dangerous unless distributed with full safeguards. It was, however, in such markets that the greatest opportunities for increasing trade might lie, for the tremendous achievements of science have unfortunately not yet altered the position that millions of the world's population were still the victims of disease and malnutrition. Members were, he suspected, feeling increasingly the competition in many of the developing countries from their own emergent drug industries, often with substantial backing from their governments. That could affect adversely the direct export of finished products, but there was another side to the picture. New opportunities were opening up for the conclusion of manufacturing agreements, or the establishing of manufacturing subsidiaries. Only an industry with ample resources could undertake the vast amount of research required for discovering and testing new drugs, and

clearly many of the new industries overseas would not be capable of research and development on any serious scale for a long time. In the meantime they would be dependent on the established drug industries in older countries.

The Government believed that joining the European Economic Community would mean increased opportunities for industry generally. The enlarged European market of more than 250 million people should facilitate the large-scale production vital to efficiency and higher productivity. Manufacturers would benefit from the reduced tariffs now applying to trade between members of the Community, and would thus be competing on more equal terms with other European pharmaceutical industries. Tariffs and other regulations might eventually be harmonised into one common set of rules. For those companies already doing substantial trade with the E.E.C. the prospects seemed bright; with reduced tariffs their sales should expand.

Competition at Home

Entry into the E.E.C. would also mean increased competition in the home market. Companies already competitive in the European markets should have little to fear, but those that had been content to take advantage of favourable home market conditions might fear the future. Inefficiency could never hope to survive, and Britain was now at a point where critical self-examination and a resolute setting of the house in order were more than ever necessary. He did not imagine that many of the members of the Association were vulnerable to any extreme criticism on such grounds. One measure of their efficiency as suppliers to the Ministry of Health was their ability, proved by the figures, to supply in open competition overseas.

Earlier the Association's president (Dr. D. E. Wheeler) had pointed out that, over the past three years, pharmaceutical exports, on average, had risen each year by 8.9 per cent, which was approaching double the 5.1 per cent. rate for British exports as a whole over the same period. In 1962 they confidently expected to exceed £50 millions for the first time, and their next immediate objective was to export more than they supplied to the National Health Service. This year the figures would be £50 millions in direct exports and £60 millions to the National Health Service, both at manufacturers' prices, and he believed the relationship between direct exports and sales to the National Health Service deserved to be more widely known.

Many companies had built factories overseas, and invisible exports arising therefrom also contributed to the nation's balance of trade. To Common Market countries, though they posed special problems, both of registration and of patents, British pharmaceutical manufacturers expected to double their direct exports compared with 1957. Success in the world's markets depended partly upon the quality and the quan-

tity of research of all kinds, and partly upon the opportunity to develop a soundly based business at home. The quality of British research was high, but the amount depended in the last analysis upon the profits available to pay for it. The home market for prescription drugs was dominated by the National Health Service which must, understandably, be concerned at all times with the cost of that service, though only 10 per cent. of the total is spent upon pharmaceutical services, including all drugs. The Ministry of Health had a difficult task since it was charged on the one hand with administering the National Health Service, and on the other, as sponsoring Department, had the responsibility for helping to create and maintain the conditions favourable for scientific and commercial progress. He was convinced that the only way of distinguishing where that balance lay was to build up closer relationships between the industry and the Government so that the problems could be discussed on a continuing basis.

TRANSPORT VANS

THE Standard Twenty and Standard Fifteen (20 and 15 cwt. payloads respectively), have been introduced by the Standard-Triumph Organisation, Coventry. The Standard Twenty new van body has a capacity of 181 cu. ft., and the floor space of the van is 9 ft. long and over 5 ft. wide. In both models the front section of the chassis, below the cab, can be detached quite simply and allows the engine, gearbox and front suspension and steering units to be removed for overhaul, and so keeping maintenance costs to a minimum. The capacity of the van body of the Fifteen is 166 cu. ft. and the Pick-up truck has a floor area of 40 sq. ft. A low partition divides the cab of the



The new Standard twenty van available with either a petrol power unit or a new diesel engine.

van from the goods compartment to prevent shifting goods from disturbing the driver during inadvertent manoeuvres. A special feature of the new Fifteen, especially in the rôle of town deliveries, is the extreme ease with which it can be parked. Having a turning circle of only 29 ft., the Fifteen can be parked in a space only 4 ft. over its own length.

IN PARLIAMENT

By A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN the House of Commons on November 5, Mr. REGINALD MAUDLING (Chancellor of the Exchequer), said he intended to encourage new investment in plant and machinery in the manufacturing industries by giving further taxation relief. He said that in the next Budget (due April 1963), he would increase the capital allowances. The benefits would apply retrospectively to new assets which became due and payable after November 5. The investment allowance in respect of capital expenditure on new plant and machinery will be increased from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. The increase will apply to new scientific research assets. The in-

vestment allowance in respect of capital expenditure on new industrial buildings and structures will be increased from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. Besides qualifying for the increase to 50 per cent. in investment allowances, capital expenditure on new plant, machinery and buildings for scientific research can, in future, be written off wholly in the first year instead of being allowed as, at present, at 60 per cent. in the first year and 10 per cent. in the next four years. The effect of the changes in annual depreciation allowances will be to reduce substantially—in some cases by more than one-half—the nominal working life of a

wide range of types of plant which are at present assumed for depreciation purposes to have working lives of periods up to 45 years, he said.

Medical Research

The Medical Research Council was considering whether any further official guidance was needed concerning the criteria governing experiments on human beings in connection with medical research. Mr. ENOCH POWELL (Minister of Health) informed Mr. K. Robinson in a written answer on November 5. Mr. Powell also stated that he believed that the guidance given in 1950 was generally observed.

TESTING OF NEW DRUGS

Responsibility to remain with makers

RESPONSIBILITY for the experimental laboratory testing of new drugs is to remain with the individual pharmaceutical manufacturer. That was one of the recommendations made by a subcommittee, led by Lord Cohen (president, General Medical Council), which was set up to advise the Minister of Health on what measures were needed (*C. & D.*, July 28, p. 79). The subcommittees' interim advice has now been published and the Minister of Health (Mr. Enoch Powell) told the House of Commons on November 6 that he had accepted that recommendation which added "The industry as a whole discharges this responsibility effectively within the limits of contemporary knowledge of methods of testing. Knowledge is being constantly extended by research and we understand it is the intention of the Medical Research Council to give advice and guidance on this subject from time to time." The Minister also accepted a second recommendation from the subcommittee in which they reject "as neither desirable nor practicable" the suggestion that at this stage of their evaluation, the responsibility of testing drugs should be transferred to a central authority. The subcommittee recommended that there should be an expert body to review the evidence and offer advice on the toxicity of new drugs, whether manufactured in Great Britain or abroad, before they are used in clinical trials.

Before making the last recommendation the subcommittee observe that:—

(i) A drug may show no toxic effects in laboratory animals, however complete the experimental testing, and yet in some persons (a) prove toxic, e.g. chloramphenicol after short-term use; (b) show adverse reactions when used over longer periods, e.g. thalidomide and peripheral neuropathy, or in special circumstances, e.g. thalidomide and pregnancy.

(ii) A drug may prove toxic for some species of experimental animal, e.g. penicillin for guinea-pigs, and yet prove of inestimable value in the treatment of disease.

(iii) Every drug however innocuous to the vast majority of persons, may give

adverse reactions in the few when administered in therapeutic doses, e.g. aspirin which can cause gastric haemorrhage or, very rarely, an asthmatic attack. The frequency of such adverse reactions is one of the factors to be considered in assessing the therapeutic worth of a drug.

(iv) Drugs which carry a recognised hazard in therapeutic doses may yet be justifiably used in the treatment of disease. But the risk must be related to the benefit which the drug may confer, e.g. whereas a high incidence of adverse reactions can be tolerated if a drug may cure or stay the progress of a grave disease such as cancer or leukaemia, no significant toxicity can be allowed in a new hypnotic, for which there are many less toxic equivalents.

Again, drugs which may give rise to serious adverse reactions may be justly prescribed for a potentially grave illness

in which they produce a specific beneficial response, e.g. chloramphenicol in typhoid fever, but should not be given where specific indications for their use are absent.

The "safety" of a drug must thus be recognised as relative, not absolute. It depends on (i) its toxicity as revealed in laboratory tests and in its clinical use and (ii) the disease for which it is being used.

Members of the subcommittee who were appointed by the Standing Medical Advisory Committees for both England and Wales and Scotland included two pharmacists—Mr. J. B. Grosset (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council) and Sir Hugh Linstead. In addition there were Lord Cohen of Birkenhead (chairman), Professor S. Alstead, Dr. A. B. Davies, and Professors Sir Charles Dodds, E. J. Wayne, and G. M. Wilson.

SHOPS AND OFFICES

New controls envisaged in Bill

THE main object of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Bill (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.), is to set standards of health, welfare and safety for employees in offices, shops and railway premises. For offices the Bill replaces the Offices Act, 1960, which is repealed.

A definition in Clause 1 states "office premises" means a building or part of a building, being a building or part the sole or principal use of which is as an office or for office purposes." The definition of shop premises covers both wholesale and retail trade.

Premises in which only the employers' relatives are employed are not within the scope of the Bill, nor are premises where persons are usually employed for less than 21 hours a week. The Bill requires "all premises . . . and all furniture, furnishings and fittings . . . shall be kept in a clean state." In a section dealing with "overcrowding" provision is made that after five years from the date when the Bill is brought into force there must be at least an equivalent of 40 sq. ft. of floor space for each member of the staff. That requirement is not to be enforced in "a

room to which members of the public are invited to resort."

Clause 6 demands that effective provision must be made to maintain a reasonable temperature in every room in which persons are employed, "otherwise than for short periods." Where a "substantial proportion of the work . . . does not involve severe physical effort, a temperature of less than 60° Fahrenheit shall not be deemed, after the first hour, to be a reasonable temperature while the work is going on."

The Minister of Labour is to be given powers to prescribe, by regulations, standards for ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, the supply of drinking water and accommodation for clothing. All floors, stairs, steps, passages and gangways in controlled premises must be of sound construction and properly maintained and "shall so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from obstruction, and from any substance likely to cause persons to slip. Staircases must be provided with handrails and openings in floors are to be securely fenced "except in so far as the nature of the work renders such fencing impracticable."

Clauses 15 to 17 provide for the fencing of dangerous machines, the training and supervision of young persons operating them.

Clauses 20 to 22 require the provision of first-aid facilities including first-aid boxes or cupboards to be in the charge of persons who in larger establishments must be trained in first-aid treatment.

In certain premises, depending mainly on the number of persons employed, there must be a "fire certificate" issued by "the appropriate authority" con-

firmed that there are adequate means of escape in case of fire. Other sections deal with fire alarms, fire prevention, provision of fire-fighting equipment and the necessity to ensure employees are familiar with means of escape.

Clause 40 requires employers to register premises to which the Bill will apply, and is followed by a section designed to ensure that employees should be aware of the provisions of the Bill and regulations by providing for the preparation of books, leaflets or explanatory leaflets.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY

Scottish Committee inquiry

THE Scottish Committee on the Hospital Pharmaceutical Services appointed by the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee of Scottish Health Services Council "to inquire into the pharmaceutical services within the hospital services in the National Health Services in Scotland and to make recommendations." The Committee has been considering the optimum size and layout for the hospital pharmacy, the optimum staffing of pharmacies, and the range of duties that should normally be carried out. Various hospital pharmacies throughout Scotland have been visited and the Committee has issued to hospital boards of management a questionnaire asking for detailed information about the running of the pharmaceutical department, and for views about the various problems involved in hospital pharmacy. Answers to those questionnaires are now being received and the Committee is now asking for further evidence by letter from other individuals and organisations. The chief points on which the Committee is at present concerned are as follows and any comments on those points and on the Committee's remit in general would be welcome:—

1. The suggestion to have group pharmacists.
2. The position and responsibilities of chief pharmacists.
3. The question of the pharmacist's responsibility in hospitals including supplies and sterilisation.
4. The question of whether more assistants-in-dispensing should be employed in hospitals and the limitations of the kind of work they could do.
5. Ways in which hospital pharmacists could promote economy in expenditure within the hospital service.
6. The problems of pharmacy in hospitals having no pharmacist.
7. The problems of the "feeder hospital" serving a large number of small hospitals in addition to its own pharmaceutical requirements.
8. How far hospital pharmacists should do dispensing for out-patients.
9. The variations in systems for getting the drug to the patient in different hospitals.
10. The question of pharmacy advisory committees in each region.
11. The need for research by hospital pharmacists.
12. The question of basic staff complements and basic accommodation for pharmacies.
13. The training of pharmacy students in hospitals.

14. The position of the pharmacist in the training of (a) nurses, and (b) medical students.

15. The conditions of service and salary scales of pharmacists as they affected recruiting.

16. The present arrangements for agreement on salary scales and conditions of service.

Evidence in writing should be submitted to the joint secretaries to the Committee Room 130E, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1, if possible by December 31.

LEGAL REPORTS

Out of Curiosity

"You will be watched very carefully from now on," the magistrate at Old Street Court, London, told Mrs. Norma Margaret Abrahams, Graham Road, Hackney, London, E.8, on November 1 when she was found guilty of attempting to obtain 100 Preludin tablets by false pretences. Earlier the magistrate told Mrs. Abrahams, "I have not heard the truth, or anything like the truth, in this matter. I don't know what you and your husband were up to but in this part of London, you know perfectly well, that there is a very serious and sinister traffic being done in these things. From what I have heard the probability is that your husband was the guiding light in the matter, but you knew all about it and what this stuff was and probably its eventual destination." Giving evidence Mr. Myer Land, M.P.S., 448 Kingsland Road, London, E.8, said that on September 25 Mrs. Abrahams handed him a prescription form for 100 Preludin tablets. He was suspicious so he contacted the doctor who was purported to have signed the form. As a result of what he was told he called the police. In reply to questions Mrs. Abrahams told the police that she was getting the tablets for a woman at work and then she said she was getting them for her landlady. Finally she said, "My husband gave it to me this morning and he asked me to get it." A police constable said that when Mrs. Abrahams was asked if she knew it was a false prescription she replied, "I knew there must be something wrong." In evidence, Mrs. Abrahams said that she did not take drugs of any kind. Her husband suffered from gastric ulcers and sometimes gave her prescriptions to take to the chemist for tablets and medicine. She had told lies when first questioned by the police because she did not want to get her husband

involved. It was because the police had been called that she realised there was something wrong. Henry Abrahams said he handed the prescription to his wife. He had found it the night before in Mare Street, Hackney. He did not understand what was on it. Replying to the magistrate, he said he gave the form to his wife to be dispensed "out of curiosity." For the defendant it was urged that Mrs. Abrahams clearly did not know what was on the prescription. She had been in the habit of having prescriptions dispensed on behalf of her husband and that was what had happened on that occasion. Mrs. Abrahams was discharged conditionally for twelve months on payment of £10 10s. costs.

COMPANY NEWS

Last year's figures in parentheses.

UNITED STATES BORAX & CHEMICAL CORPORATION.—The company have acquired Columbia Wax Co., Glendale, California, for cash.

MERCK & CO., INC., U.S.A. — In the first nine months of 1962 there has been a 6 per cent. increase in sales —\$180,191,000 (against \$170,434,000). Estimated net income after taxes was \$21,932,000 (\$19,310,000).

PHARMAX, LTD.—Mr. F. H. R. Hand has resigned from the board. Mr. J. L. Ball, who has been with the company since 1938 and its sales manager for a number of years, has joined the board.

ROUSSEL-UCLAF.—The company is planning to take over a majority shareholding in Produits Chimiques Industriels et Agricoles (PROCIDA) and to raise its capital as part of the take-over operation. In a separate capital increase move a one-for-five scrip issue is to be made. The Roussel-Uclaf group recorded an overall net turnover of NF211 millions during the first half of 1962, some 9 per cent. higher than in the equivalent period last year.

Bankruptcy Examination

AT Leeds bankruptcy court on October 30, Mr. Ronald Lawson, M.P.S., Carr Manor Parade, Leeds, admitted a deficiency of £27,120. He told the official receiver that loans gradually "snowballed" on him. Since 1960, when he became insolvent, he had either paid or made himself liable to pay, interest totalling £19,000 on money borrowed. The registrar commented: "On the face of it, that is incredible. It is a staggering figure." Lawson, who carried on business in Gathorne Terrace, Leeds, 8, said he bought the business in 1946. It was reasonably successful in the early years. In 1957 the takings began to drop as customers moved away from the area. He began borrowing money to bolster the business up. In addition to getting loans from finance companies, he started borrowing from business acquaintances and friends. Lawson said he had been living at a normal rate. "nothing very expensive at all." Mr. Percy Walsh, representing a creditor, said: "I do not think you are as innocent or as guileless as you are trying to make us believe." The examination was adjourned until January 15, 1963. Further inquiries are to be made.

NEW COMPANIES

BRONTEREST, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: Jean Herbert and Thomas A. Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

JOHN FLEGG, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Dudley L. S. Taylor and John J. Flegg. R.O.: 211 Broadgate House, Coventry.

TIP - TOP CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTORS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: Peter H. Tyack, Robert C. Ellis and William J. Bunn. R.O.: 314A Western Road, Southall, Middlesex.

ETTI BOUTIQUE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of dealers in cosmetics etc. R.O.: 18 Harcourt House, 19 Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

DEPENDABLE CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. R.O.: 16 John Dalton Street, Manchester.

ROMNEY COSMETICS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Subscribers: R. J. G. Page and F. Goulding, 3 Cornwallis Avenue, Folkestone, Kent, pharmacist.

BRACCO LLOYD, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Ellis Stanning and Fulvio Bracco. R.O.: 10 Cork Street, London, W.1.

ORIEL LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of dealers in cosmetics, etc. Directors: John F. Turner, 177 Park Avenue, Hull, and Anne I. M. Appleton.

L. W. DODDS & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of importers of and dealers in chemicals, etc. Solicitors: Tarlo Lyons & Co., 6 Gate Street, London, W.C.2.

ATESMO, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc. Subscribers: Morag J. Nisbet and Muriel Franklin. R.O.: 93 Harley Street, London, W.1.

LANGTONS (BLACKWATER), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Peter L. Pratt, David A. Lucas and Herbert L. Ward. R.O.: 8 London Road, Camberley, Surrey.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MAGUIRE PHARMACY, LTD., have opened a branch at 77 Lower George's Street, Dun Laoghaire.

FOTOCO, LTD., removed to 970 North Circular Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.2 (telephone: Gladstone 5476), on November 5.

Appointments

DISTILLERS CO., LTD., has announced that Mr. C. A. Barnes, M.P.S. (formerly general sales manager of DC(B)L.) has accepted an appointment with the DCL yeast division.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., LTD., Eastleigh, Hants, have appointed Mr. H. D. Dammers, marketing manager of their Richard Hudnut division and of their subsidiary, Lambert Chemical Co., Ltd.

PERSONALITIES

MR. PETER SLATTERY, M.P.S.I., Dublin, recently had the distinction of winning the Photographic Dealers' Association's cup, for the best entry of five different classes, in the Association's annual competition.

MR. J. W. JAMISON (managing director, Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks), who is a member of the council of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, has been appointed to organise the next conference of the Advertising Association.

MAJOR W. A. PLEDGER, who is manager of Robinson & Sons, Ltd.'s, Holme Brook works, Chesterfield, and for some time second-in-command of the Chesterfield Territorial Unit, 140 Corps Engineer Regiment, has been promoted Lieut.-Colonel and takes command of the unit.



ALMOST HALF A CENTURY'S SERVICE: Mr. Malcolm A. Macpherson, M.P.S., who retired at the end of October after forty-nine years' service with Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., is seen in the dispensary under his charge in the company's pharmacy at North Bridge, Edinburgh, receiving a memento of the occasion from Mr. Alexander Forsyth (managing director, Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., of which Duncan Flockhart is a part). Mr. Macpherson qualified as a chemist and druggist from the Heriot-Watt College in 1920. From left are: Messrs. M. A. Macpherson, G. Cathro, N. Herdman, A. Forsyth and W. J. Gray.

ROBERT LOWSON, thirteen-years-old son of Mr. G. C. Lowson, M.P.S., Gravesend Co-operative Society's superintendent pharmacist, recently won a cup awarded by the town's safety first committee, in a contest open to all the schools, for riding skill on, and care and maintenance of, cycles.

MR. HERBERT STANDISH, M.P.S., who is chairman of H. Standish (Chemists), Ltd., announced in the *Bootle Times* on November 2 that the *Liverpool Daily Post and Echo* had acquired the paper. Mr. Standish was chairman of Bootle Times, Ltd. and he has accepted an invitation to continue as a member of the board.

BIRTHS

HAMILTON.—In Belfast, Northern Ireland, on October 9, to Eileen, wife of Harold Hamilton, M.P.S.N.I., 26 Glenhugh Park, Belfast, 8, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

OAKES—WILLIAMSON.—In Vancouver, British Columbia, on October 6, Malcolm Oakes and Miss Helen Merle Williamson, M.P.S. (formerly of Pinner, Middlesex), 3771 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, 8, British Columbia, Canada.

DEATHS

DOW.—On November 4, Mr. William Burgess Dow, M.P.S., 269 Golders Green Road, London, N.W.11. Mr. Dow qualified in 1898.

Mr. Alan Aldington writes:—One of nature's gentlemen of the old school is missing from our ranks. Yet another stalwart of pharmacy in general and retail practice in particular has passed

on. Burgess Dow was a very kindly soul with a gentle voice, but a strict disciplinarian both personally and in his opinion of others. He was a founder member of the North London Pharmaceutical Association and recently attended its jubilee dinner and was active in his pharmacy in Harringay until last Friday. This closes a long useful life, well lived and enjoyed. It has been a real pleasure to have been associated with him.

FOX.—On October 25, Mr. Walter Ruthren Fox, M.P.S., 70 Chester Avenue, Lancing, Sussex. Mr. Fox qualified in 1918. He was in business at Gosport during the period 1939-54.

HARVEY.—On November 2, Mr. Harold Minter Harvey, F.R.I.C., F.P.S., 18 King's Avenue, Carshalton, Surrey. Mr. Harvey qualified in 1904.

HEARLE.—On November 3, Mr. Joseph Hearle, M.P.S., 94 Richmond Avenue, Islington, London, N.1. Mr. Hearle who qualified in 1900 was a founder member of the North Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. He was elected as a member of the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive Committee in 1935, and continuously represented the Metropolitan electoral area until he retired in March 1950. He was chairman of the N.P.U. for the session 1940-41 and also for the session 1949-50.



Mr. S. J. Stearn writes:—"It is many years since I first met Mr. Hearle. It was at N.P.U. Headquarters, Queen Square. We shook hands in greeting and I knew that here was a man worth knowing. There was no room for deceit or conceit in the make-up of Joe Hearle. During the worst of the blitz he never flinched, just carried on with his business duties and freely gave of his time to the work of the N.P.U. He was a tower of strength to Mr. Mallinson in those hectic times. All of us on the Executive knew Mr. Hearle as a wise and upright man. We loved his generous spirit and now salute the memory of a great gentleman."

HOCKIN.—On October 16, Mr. Arthur William Hockin, F.P.S., 5 Lewes Road, Brighton, 7, aged eighty-one. Mr. Hockin qualified in 1903.

MOORE.—On October 24, Mr. Francis Howard Moore, F.P.S., 27 Stonehouse Road, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham. Mr. Moore qualified in 1902.

OXEN.—On October 21, Mr. Frederick David Oxen, M.P.S., 102 Liverpool Road, Newcastle, Staffs. Mr. Oxen qualified in 1913.

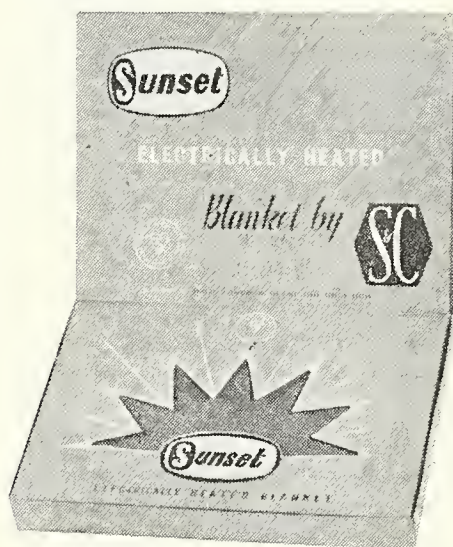
READHEAD.—On October 10, Mr. Stanley William Readhead, M.P.S., 95 Cranleigh Gardens, Luton, Beds. Mr. Readhead qualified in 1924.

TRADE NOTES

Bonus Offers

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, London, N.1. Multivite, Pernicream and Pernivit (see C. & D., September 1, p. 211). Offer extended until November 30.

HEATH & HEATHER, LTD., St. Albans, Herts. Ver-o-Rheum. Twelve invoiced as eleven and 7s. 6d. bonus per doz. on orders placed before December 31.



KITE-MARKED: The Sunset range of electrically heated blankets, manufacturers of which are Sutcliffe & Clarkson, Ltd., Spa Street Works, Burnley, Lancs, include Little Gem rayon/cotton duplex flame-proofed blanket in blue, size 53 x 25 in. (loading 60 watts) and Double Gem, size 53 x 40 in. (loading 95 watts); models WS (60 x 26 in.) and WD (60 x 44 in.) in flame-proofed cotton "tunnel" cloth in pink; and thermostatic models types TS (60 x 26 in.) and TD (60 x 44 in.) in pink. All carry the British Standard kite-mark of approval.

Information for Manufacturers

Soviet Chemical Industry.—Over 140 chemical enterprises will be built in the U.S.S.R. by the end of the current seven-year plan (1965). During the same period it is planned to modernise 130 chemical plants.

New Laboratory Pocket Book.—A new laboratory pocket book published by Laporte Titanium, Ltd., 1 New Bond Street, London, W.1, provides, in a convenient form, information which should be useful to those engaged in industries using titanium oxide pigments. The pocket book contains such items as average refractive indices at 25 deg. C., coefficient of cubical expansion of vitreous enamel constituents and comparative viscosity readings.

Hypochlorite Steriliser for Apparatus.—Deosan, Ltd., an associate company of Diversol (U.K.), Ltd., 42 Weymouth Street, London, W.1, offer, in Diversol BX, a hypochlorite steriliser in stable, crystalline powder based on chlorinated trisodium phosphate with the addition of a bromide. The phosphate exerts a cleaning action that is understood to increase the sterilising activity. Diversol BX is claimed not to harm stainless steel equipment ("whose surface it actually protects"), rubber, glass, plastics and most metals, but is not recommended for use on aluminium.

Plastic Tubing.—Maranyl nylon tubing for use in gas chromatography is the latest development by Portland Plastics, Ltd., 197 Knightbridge, London, S.W.7. The tubing can be supplied in any required length up to 1,000 feet, and the usual bore sizes are 0.01 in., 0.02 in., 0.03 in. and 0.04 in. The company also offer P.V.C. laboratory tubing in five opaque colours: red, yellow, blue, green and black. It can be supplied in any required length, with bore diameters from 0.062 in. to 0.375 in. Also available is a non-toxic transparent vinyl tubing, suitable for use in pharmaceutical laboratories.

Production Amalgamated.—Because of increasing demand for Snapules — ampoules—Mr. Stanley Shaw (managing director, Glass Containers (Medical), Ltd.), is amalgamating his production with that of Johnsen & Jorgensen (Trident), Ltd., Trident Works, Charlton, London, S.E.7. He will continue to take an active part in the promotion of his patents. Johnsen & Jorgensen (Trident), Ltd., who are the largest manufacturer of Snapules in the world, state they will ensure that all the customers of Glass Containers (Medical), Ltd., will continue to receive the quality and service which they demand.

Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steels.

The various mechanical, physical and chemical properties of chromium-nickel stainless steel which design engineers can utilise in commercial applications are featured in a new publication No. 2412 issued by the International Nickel Company (Mond), Ltd., Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W.1. The main part of the new publication is composed of tabular matter devoted to the composition and specification of fifteen different types of stainless steel. Technical information is given on an important new group of precipitation-hardening stainless steels that will probably form an increasingly important class of alloy.

New Fire-Extinguishing Liquid.

A new fire-fighting liquid is now being offered by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Millbank, London, S.W.1, for use against electrical fires and fires of inflammable liquids. The material, known as BCF, for which the chemical name is bromochlorodifluoromethane, acts in part by forming a blanket of dense gas which will not support combustion, but, more important, by the strong inhibiting action which it exerts on the reaction taking place in flames. Fire-fighting equipment for use with BCF is already being developed by some of the leading manufacturers in Britain, including the Gravinier Manufacturing Co., the Pyrene Co. and the National Fire Protection Co. I.C.I. claim that the new chemical is much cheaper than other fluorine compounds which have been suggested as fire-fighting liquids. At present it is more expensive than well-established materials such as chlorobromomethane and methyl bromide, but it is claimed that the higher cost is offset by its superior properties.

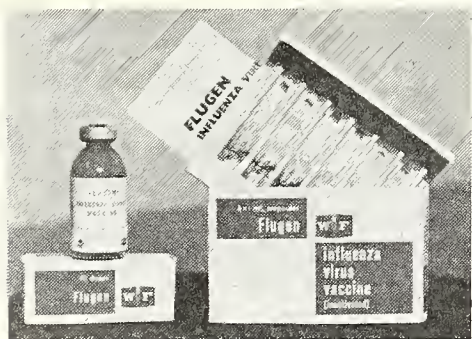
In New Pack.—Heath & Heather, Ltd., St. Albans, Herts, are reintroducing their pilewort and witch-hazel suppositories in a new blue carton, the suppositories are strip-packed in foil. The price is unchanged.

List of New Aromatics.—The parent company of Dragoco (Great Britain), Ltd., Tallon Road, Brentwood, Essex, has produced a booklet setting out a selection of their new aromatic chemicals which it now supplies. Properties, and a guide to the use of each chemical, are given for each of the monographs. Copies may be obtained from the Brentwood address.

Trade Prize-winners.—In a Prom "Fun-for-the-family" competition organised by the manufacturers, Toni Co., 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.1, the following stockist won cash awards through their customer's winning entry:—First prize (£100, plus £150 for staff): Walsall and District Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., Walsall, Staffs. There were twenty-seven additional prizes of £5 each.

Premium Offers.—Kimberly-Clark, Ltd., Larkfield, nr. Maidstone, Kent, are offering on their 1s. 11d. box of Kleenex tissues two items of interest to mothers with small babies. The first is a kapok-filled, plastic covered (soft and waterproof) mattress for "topping and tailing," with deep pocket to contain powder, tissues, etc., that costs 15s., plus the tear-off strip from any Kleenex tissue box. The second is a double-duty nursing apron of terry towelling with detachable lining of plastic, offered at a cost of 9s. 11d. A joint purchase of the two items may be made at the reduced price of 23s. 6d.

Broken Glass Warning.—Out of about 13,000 people treated at eleven Aspro first-aid units (sponsored by Nicholas Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.) in resorts and holiday camps during the summer season, nearly 4,000 had cuts attributed to broken glass and tin cans left lying on beaches, etc. A number of the injuries were so serious that, even though the units were staffed by State-registered nurses and fitted with the most modern equipment, the patients had to be taken to hospital for treatment. The three next most common causes of casualties were nausea and stomach upset, sprains and bruises, and headaches.



INFLUENZA VIRUS VACCINE: Fluogen, the Wright-Fleming Institute's influenza virus vaccine, 1962 version, marketed by Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex. (See also C. & D., September 1, p. 210.)

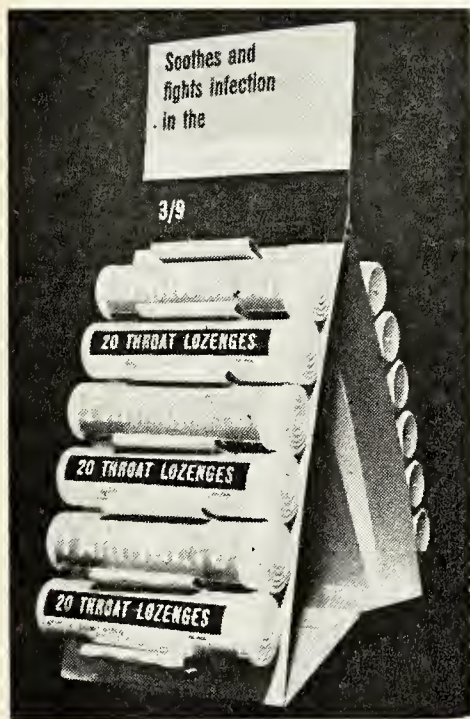
NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Herbal Rheumatism Treatment. — Heath & Heather, Ltd., St. Albans, Herts, are marketing a new instantly-soluble herbal product Ver-o-Rheum, for use by rheumatism sufferers. A bottle contains a three-week course of treatment.

Long-acting Drug Form. — A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, announce the introduction of Donnatal L.A. tablets (long-acting presentation of Donnatal tablets). The Donnatal L.A. tablets are available through wholesalers in bottles of 100 and 500. They are subject to Schedule 4A of the Poisons Rules.

Treating Severe Pain. — Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, 11, announce the introduction of a new speciality Alidine brand anileridine, a synthetic substance closely related to pethidine and stated to have certain advantages over pethidine and morphine. The new product is intended for use as an analgesic in the treatment of severe pain and offered in containers of twenty-five and 100 30-mgm. tablets and in box of twelve ampoules of a 60 mgm. 2 mil solution. Literature is available on request. The product is subject to the Dangerous Drugs Act.

Iodophor Throat Lozenge. — Bayer Products division of Winthrop Group, Ltd., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey, launched for general distribution on November 5 a new speciality Faringets, "the first iodophor throat lozenge." Faringets are understood to be bactericidal to the common oral pathogens, soothing to sore throats, and "effective without recourse to antibiotics or anæ-



thetics." Blackcurrant-flavoured, and packed in polystyrene tube of twenty, Faringets are sent out in counter-display unit of twelve tubes and (for the dispensary) in carton of six tubes. Each lozenge contains 4 mgm. of myristyl benzylkonium iodine chloride, a compound containing about 40 per cent.

w/w of iodine. *In-vitro* tests are understood to have shown that the compound is effective against *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, hæmolytic streptococci and *Staphylococcus aureus*; it is also understood to have a powerful action against *Candida albicans*.

Skin Sterilisation. — Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, announce the introduction of Lau-rodin skin spray, a potent bactericidal preparation in aerosol form. It provides a convenient and safe method of skin sterilisation and is especially suitable for use prior to injection. The preparation contains 4-aminoquinaldinium-1-lauryl acetate monohydrate, a bactericide of low toxicity, effective against a wide range of pathogenic bacteria, including resistant strains of staphylococci, *Proteus vulgaris* and *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*. Laurocin skin spray is said not to damage the skin or underlying tissues and no sensitivity reactions have been reported. The manufacturers recommend that an injection site should be sprayed for about a second and then allowed to dry for a few moments. As an additional safeguard against cross-infection the caps of multi-dose containers, such as insulin vials, should be sprayed before each puncture.

For Ear and Skin Conditions in Pets. — Ciba Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, have launched a new speciality, Vecortol-Vioform, for the treatment of ear and skin conditions in dogs and cats. Vecortol-Vioform ointment contains 0.25 per cent. of Vecortol (prednisolone trimethylacetate) and 3 per cent. of iodochlorhydroxyquinolone, and is packed in a 10-gm. tube with elongated nozzle to facilitate its use in ears. The antibacterial and antifungal Vioform is understood to be well tolerated and rarely to cause sensitisation or irritation; Vecortol is a derivative of prednisolone with, it is stated, an exceptionally prolonged action; it relieves itching quickly and encourages healing.

Veterinary Antibiotic Range Widened. — The Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10, announce three additions to their Framomycin (wide-spectrum antibiotic) range of products for veterinary use. The new formulations are Framomycin ear drops in 5-mil vial; lotion in 20-mil bottle; and anti-scour paste in box of six 10-dose applicators. Framomycin is controlled under Part II of the Therapeutic Substances Act and may only be supplied against prescription. Messrs. Crookes announce that they have also introduced, for veterinary use, under the name Aquadex-D, an aqueous solution of vitamin D₃. Aquadex-D is understood to have been found more rapid in action than solutions of the vitamin in oil or other media. The pack is a 15-mil vial.

A "Popular" Pack. — Following the successful launching of Salvelox "family" pack Whitecroft (Lydney), Ltd., Whitecroft, Lydney, Glos, have extended their range with a "popular" pack containing the Salvelox medium plaster. It is claimed to be hygienically and individually wrapped but ready to

use in 5 seconds; to stick firmly even in water; to have an air-conditioned pad impregnated with deep-healing antiseptic and unique "wound friendly" pad (on the absorbing pad, a thin healing layer of polyester fabric prevents both the pad sticking to the wound and damage to the wound scab when Salvelox is removed).

Incentive for Young Tooth Brushers. — For children there is now a "Tufty" tooth-brush in the range offered by the



Hallex division of British Xylonite Co., Ltd., Highams Park, London, E.4. Twelve nylon tooth-brushes are packed in the holder shown, which is decorated by Tufty and his kerb drill, and with each tooth-brush goes an enrolment form to join the Tufty Club. The brushes are in pink or blue.

New Colours in Cosmetics. — New "in-the-mood" shades of lipstick and eye shadow announced by Guerlain, Ltd., 22 Aintrec Road, Perivale, Middlesex, are Airelle ("glowing peachy") and Amarante (blue-toned) lipsticks and Parme eye-shadow stick (softly violet), the last of which is also sold as cream in a pot.

Soft Polymer Toilet Sponge. — A "super-soft" polymer toilet sponge is now available to chemists, the Velure of Sponcel, Ltd., 40 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. The sponge is claimed to have velvety texture plus an exceptional capacity for taking up water. It



is available in assorted bright colours (pink, blue and yellow), polythene wrapped, and attractively printed. It comes in three sizes.

Shift of Medical Interest

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER'S REVIEW OF 1961

THE year 1961 was not outstanding for the release of new drugs offering striking therapeutic promise, says Sir George Godber (Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health) in his annual report of the Ministry of Health, 1961, Part II (H.M. Stationery Office, price 13s. 6d.). Apart from an anthelmintic for use against threadworms in children, an ointment for the treatment of leprosy, a compound acting against *Entamoeba histolytica*, and an iron preparation to be given intramuscularly, the greatest interest still centred around the development of penicillins based on the 6-amino-penicillanic acid nucleus. Methicillin represented a real therapeutic advance, in that it was active against the penicillinase-producing staphylococci. Ampicillin, too, was unique, being the first of the penicillins to be bactericidal against various Gram-negative as well as Gram-positive organisms. The Chief Medical Officer points out that, ironically, medical interest tended to shift during 1961, from the alleged benefits of new drugs to their liability to harm.

Thalidomide, "previously advertised and conscientiously believed to be extremely safe and very widely prescribed on that account, was shown to give rise to polyneuritis and congenital defects. Another substance, which was advocated for the treatment of hypercholesterolaemia and coronary artery disease, has been held responsible for cataracts, loss of hair, changes in the skin, and impotence. Two antibiotic preparations have proved capable of causing liver damage, and some may cause agranulocytosis. This, moreover, does not exhaust the list. Lest an account of this kind should cause undue alarm, it might be borne in mind that very few drugs with any power for good are entirely without some capacity for harm."

Records Needed

Sir George Godber suggests that doctors need to keep records of every patient treated with a new drug, and to follow up all such patients so as to detect any undesirable consequences. In a chapter headed "Pharmaceutical Developments" his report makes reference to the symposium on recent developments in the sterilisation of surgical materials, held during April 1961 (see *C. & D.*, April 15, 1961, p. 370). It draws attention to increased interest in the need for standards to control the quality of pharmaceutical preparations. With the co-operation of the Guild of Public Pharmacists, during the year much work was done on the design and building of hospital pharmaceutical departments.

In July 1960 the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee appointed a subcommittee to study the containers used for dispensing drugs supplied to N.H.S. prescriptions, and to make recommendations regarding the suitability of those containers. Containers for tablets and certain other unit dosage forms showed a wide variation in standards,

performance, and containers used. The department of pharmaceutical sciences of the Pharmaceutical Society undertook laboratory investigations to answer many of the questions posed. "They showed that many qualities of paperboard used were inadequate for the purpose. The British Standards Institution are therefore working to produce British Standards for tablet containers. A first report will be issued by the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee on containers for tablets and similar unit dose forms. The subcommittee proceeded to study containers for ointments, creams and pastes. With the general developments of the plastics industry a very wide range of new materials is being suggested for such containers. These introduce many technical problems particularly one of ensuring that the materials do not adversely affect the contents. Experiments have already shown that the claims made for the suitability of containers made from paperboard, however treated, are unjustified. These results have been communicated to the manufacturers who are trying to overcome the shortcomings. Throughout the work manufacturers of paperboard, plastic, and metal containers have willingly collaborated."

As causes of death, respiratory infections, the cancers and diseases of the heart and blood vessels continue "to

hold pride of place." Cancer of the lung "exact[s] an increasing toll."

The estimated home population of England and Wales increased from 43,815,000 at mid-1951 to 46,166,000 at mid-1961. No fewer than 5,521,000 were sixty-five years of age and over, and 11,872,000 were between forty-five and sixty-five. Tuberculosis mortality continued to decline. At 3,334 it was only a quarter of the 1951 total.

Although infectious diseases were now relatively small factors in total mortality, some merited attention for the increases they showed in the number of deaths. Diphtheria claimed ten victims—the highest number in any one year since 1955. Measles mortality rose from thirty-one deaths in 1960 to 152 in 1961, the largest number since 1955. Acute poliomyelitis mortality (fifty-nine deaths) rose above the previous year's low record. Influenza claimed 7,102 deaths in 1961 against 1,098 in the previous year. Deaths from both pneumonia and bronchitis were higher than in the preceding year; deaths from cancer numbered 99,915 (18.1 per cent. of all deaths).

The report draws attention to the increasing incidence of the venereal diseases, and to the evidence relating lung cancer with tobacco smoking. Commenting on the fluoridation of water supplies as means of reducing dental decay among children, the Chief Medical Officer writes "although there are other ways by which the incidence of caries could be reduced, none has yet been demonstrated to have so reliable and widespread an effect."

DISPLACED INDEPENDENT TRADERS

Chamber of Trade Campaign

THE National Chamber of Trade has embarked on a campaign to focus attention on the position of independent traders displaced by the rebuilding of shopping areas. The prime object of the campaign is to obtain greater consideration for retailers who are involved in redevelopment schemes, so that they have a legal right to a shop in the rebuilt centres or, alternatively, that they should be granted adequate compensation.

It was well established that, where redevelopment took place, high rents for the new shops were demanded by the developers who often relied on the local authority to use its compulsory purchase powers to get rid of the owner-occupiers or tenants of the shops and that many local authorities seemed quite willing to do.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government had said that he was not opposed in principle to the use by a local authority of its compulsory purchase powers, where necessary, to acquire land needed to secure the redevelopment of an area with the sole view of disposing of the land to a private developer or developers. When once the authority had secured possession of a site, it could either sell the freehold to the developer, or grant him a long lease. Suggestions were now being made that in leasing a site, the local authority and the developer should enter into an alliance to share the resulting financial advantages, thus leav-

ing the original owner or tenant of the shop with his initial meagre compensation.

This was a direct encouragement to the developer to ignore every other consideration excepting rent, and then to share the resulting spoils with the local authority.

The Minister and the local authority had a statutory duty under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, to secure that, so far as was practicable, reasonable alternative accommodation was offered to displaced traders on terms having due regard to the price at which their land was acquired. In practice that statutory duty was often ignored and offers were based on the costs of the new buildings and the profits of the developer.

The object of the National Chamber's campaign is fourfold:

1. To secure that a trader who is displaced from his premises as the result of a development scheme has a legal right to suitable premises at a rental which he can afford to pay.
2. Where reinstatement is not possible for a good reason, such as a reduced number of shops, the displaced trader should be adequately compensated.
3. The trader who is on a short tenancy should have a legal right to compensation, instead of receiving an *ex gratia* payment.
4. Where the premises are acquired under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, either by a local authority or a private owner, similar compensation should apply.

Pharmacy Prize-giving at Glasgow

A YEAR OF TRANSITION

PROFESSOR J. B. STENLAKE (head of the pharmacy department, Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow), presented a report of the sessions work of the department at its prize-giving ceremony on October 23.

The session, he said, had been a busy one, not only in academic work, but also in the study of future plans, particularly as to a review of the department's undergraduate and post-graduate courses. For the first time, work in the department at undergraduate level had been confined to the teaching of degree students. The change-over had been beneficial but had resulted in a temporary fall in the number of students graduating. The standard in the final examination, however, was well maintained. Seventeen students graduated B.Sc. (Pharmacy), two with first-class honours and seven with second-class. The total enrolment for undergraduate and post-graduate courses rose to 157 in the past, and to 194 in the present sessions. The department now had the largest class of final-year degree students in its history.

Post-graduate Diploma Courses

Approval had been obtained for the establishment of post-graduate diploma courses in pharmaceutical technology and in pharmacology. In 1961 fourteen students had been working for the Ph.D. degree, four for their M.Sc. degree and one for the post-graduate diploma in pharmaceutical chemistry. During the session the Ph.D. degree had been conferred on Messrs. James Chilton, David Dingwall, and John Shaw.

Research and other post-graduate work by staff and students had continued on a variety of topics. Eleven research papers, several reviews and one book had been published.

Professor Stenlake acknowledged the "numerous gifts of materials and equipment," that the department had received and grants from the McCa-lum Bequest, the Pharmaceutical Society, Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the Medical Research Council. The Professor J. P. Todd Research Trust Fund also provided a welcome addition to the funds at the disposal of the department. McCarthy's, Ltd., were thanked for the donation of a prize to enable one undergraduate or post-graduate student each year to attend the annual meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference—"a valuable opportunity to introduce some of our best students to the work of the Conference each year."

Prizes were then presented by PROFESSOR S. ALSTEAD, C.B.E., M.D. (Regius Professor of Materia Medica, University of Glasgow), as follows:—

Malcolm Kerr bursary: Sandra M. Clement. *James Taylor prizes:* Degree I, Elma J. W. Wilson; Degree II, S. A. B. Dinsmore; Degree III, *pharmacognosy*, W. F. Dryden; *pharmaceutical chemistry*, Gillian K. J. Ferguson;

pharmacology, Margaret M. Baillie. *Evans Medical prize*, Grace D. Paxton; *Boots dispensing prize*, Eleanor H. Hamilton and Catherine E. Brown; *Kinnimont prize*, Margaret M. Baillie; *Anthony McMillan memorial medal*, Evelyn M. Duncan; *Pharmaceutical Society Branch prize*, Maureen J. Sommerville; *T. & H. Smith prize*, A. T. Florence; *Pfizer research prize*, S. J. Smith; *Macarthy prize*, Anne D. W. Sellar; *Silver medal of the Ordre National des Pharmaciens*, Mrs. Isobel Dew.

The first award from the J. P. Todd Research Trust Fund was made by Professor Todd (Emeritus Professor of Pharmacy), to Mr. S. J. Smith.

PROFESSOR ALSTEAD then addressed the meeting. "Beware that you do not suffocate in your own discoveries," he warned. "Even in my own subject we have nearly 6,000 journals to keep the doctor reasonably well informed. But if I am sorry for myself, I am even more sorry for you." Recently he had been appalled to hear that new chemical compounds were being synthesised at the rate of about 2,000 a week. "Mercifully only a small fraction become available to the pharmacist and

the doctor. But think what the whole of this project means in terms of expenditure of technical skill and all that goes with it in terms of buildings, staff, apparatus, administration and the various ancillary services. . . . Perhaps pharmacists, with the advantages of a scientific training—such as you have enjoyed in this college—should join with physicians in research on a wider front. We are in urgent need of a new attitude to our responsibilities, and I can think of no better formula than that of bringing technology in your subject and in mine into closer and closer relationship with the priceless heritage of English language and literature. I hasten to add that I am not suggesting that pharmacists and doctors should submit to graduated courses of instruction in a faculty of arts culminating in their acquiring a combined qualification that will include the degree of B.A. I am concerned with something infinitely more important . . . to cultivate a continuous and lively interest in such phenomena as the status and destiny of man in this exciting and mysterious universe."

A vote of thanks by Dr. J. M. A. LENIHAN concluded the meeting.

SHOPFITTING FOR MAXIMUM DISPLAY

A Hull pharmacy modernised



HORIZONTAL and forward-sloping display shelves above two tiers of storage drawers are a feature of the modernised pharmacy of Foster & Plumptre, Ltd., Holderness Road, Hull. The new arrangement, adopted throughout the shop, gives maximum display for a wide range of toiletries, proprietary medicines and such goods as baby and invalid foods, while the drawers provide convenient storage.

Adjustable Shelving

Based on the Spur adjustable shelving system of Savage & Parsons, Ltd., Watford, Herts, the six-tier shelving runs along the two main walls of the shop. Local lighting is provided by fluorescent tubes concealed under a quilted pelmet above the shelves. A gondola display unit in the centre of the shop divides the floor space into two broad aisles.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Leeway to Make Up

SIR,—In reply to Mr. M. K. Rawski-Conroy (C. & D., October 27, p. 464), whenever I have asked Europeans of the type that might be expected to know, whether pharmacy ranks as high as law and medicine, they have nearly always answered, after a little reflection, "Not quite." Hence my use of the expression "little below," in the sense of "only just below." Had I spoken of British pharmacy in the same context, I would have said "far below." All that Mr. Rawski-Conroy has to say about the grading of pharmacists in the various armies and public services is indisputably true, and is a measure of the leeway we have to make up.

J. T. MARRIOTT,
Hemel Hempstead

Spelt Out

SIR,—“Xrayser” suggests that the use of Roman figures might prevent patients altering National Health Service prescriptions, so as to obtain larger quantities of drugs. But it is no more difficult to alter say, XX to CXX, than it is to alter 20 to 120. The trouble could be entirely eliminated if it were made obligatory for prescribers to state quantities in words as well as in figures, as is done by the banks in the case of cheques. Any prescription in which either words or figures were missing, or where there was a difference between them, could be regarded as not being in order, and in such cases the pharmacist need be under no obligation to dispense it.

ARTHUR G. WELLS,
Canterbury

Presentation Appeal

SIR,—I have been made aware that many friends, colleagues and former students of Professor Wilfred H. Linnell are desirous of joining in some form of presentation to be made to him on the occasion of his retirement from the Deanship of the School of Pharmacy, University of London.

Professor Linnell was a student of the School from 1914 to 1916 and he returned as a member of the staff in 1926. In 1944 the University of London conveyed upon him the title of Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry which he held until his retirement from the Headship of the Department of Chemistry in 1961. At the special request of the Council, Professor Linnell agreed to continue in office as Dean for a limited period until a successor could be found and he served in that capacity until October 31, 1962, when he was succeeded by Dr. Frank Hartley. He remains with the School in an advisory capacity until December 31 and it is planned to make a presentation to him at a dance which is being organised by the Students' Union of the School at Brunswick Square on December 5, 1962. It has been suggested that the "Square" Association is probably the best organisation to issue an appeal for such a

presentation and they have agreed to do so. Contributions may be sent to the Clerk to the Council, School of Pharmacy, who will receive them and acknowledge them on my behalf. If any subscribers wish to attend the presentation they may obtain tickets for the dance, price 15s. single, and applications may be enclosed with donations.

E. SHOTTON,
President, "Square" Association,
The School of Pharmacy,
University of London,
29 Brunswick Square,
London, W.C.1

Reregistration in Eire

SIR,—I should like, if you will allow me, to comment on some aspects of the new Irish Pharmacy Act, 1962. Several years ago, when I decided to embark on pharmacy as a career, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland did not then tell me that, should I qualify and become a registered Pharmaceutical Chemist and survive until 1963, I should be disqualified from practising unless I forked out an annual arbitrary sum to a Society whose academic services were no longer required. A "quote" from the recent annual meeting of the Society by a paid employee offers food for thought. He said "As regards fees the Pharmacy Act came into operation on September 1. You are NOW (capitals mine) being told by the president that the Council has decided to IMPOSE CERTAIN FEES. YOU ARE GETTING FORMAL NOTICE OF THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME" (capitals mine). Shades of Castro! In an attempt to justify a retention fee the president spoke of the Opticians Act. His analogy between that Act and the new Pharmacy Act is untenable. Pharmacy was already covered by Act of Parliament, whereas there was no Opticians Act in existence, a butcher could test eyesight, and Woolworths sold spectacles. I consider a compulsory retention fee to be dictatorship. If the Minister of Health wants pharmacists in the future to cover dispensaries at £8 10s. per week, let him, not me, pay for their education. I am a registered Pharmaceutical Chemist under the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875 until the day I die and I dispute the powers of little Hitlers to liquidate me. I trust that fellow pharmacists will contest this unconstitutional act in the courts.

FORTITER IN RE

Who Gets the Razor Blades?

SIR,—I feel that retail pharmacists, as often seems to be their lot, are once more getting the thin end of the wedge. I refer to the supply of Wilkinson Super Sword-edge blades. From four pharmaceutical wholesalers I obtained during ten weeks to September 29 only eighteen packets of five. Perhaps the manufacturers are truly unable to meet the overall demand, but the annoying thing is that other retail outlets appear to be more kindly treated. A local hair-

dressers and branches of F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., appear to have reasonable supplies. A customer of mine was able to obtain three packets of blades in a single purchase from a Woolworth branch—hardly a sign of strict rationing. I trust that fellow retail pharmacists will join me in a strong complaint to the manufacturers regarding the apparently unfair present distribution.

H. N. ROBINSON,
Spalding, Lincs

[Asked for his comments, Mr. D. R. Dyer (marketing director, Wilkinson Sword (Acton), Ltd.), stated "The frustration of your correspondent and his fellow pharmacists is understandable. We at Wilkinson Sword, Ltd., are very concerned at the supply situation with regard to Super Sword-edge blades, and are doing everything possible to increase production and more fully meet the demand. During May, when the supply position became critical, we recognised the need for a system whereby each of our wholesale and multiple customers, irrespective of type and size, should be guaranteed a regular delivery, and so we introduced an allocation scheme in which quotas were based on actual business placed with us during the early part of this year. No preferential treatment has been given to anyone and as production capacity grows we will increase allocations *pro rata*. It is natural that chemists, with their high rate of sale of razor blades, will feel the effects of the shortage more emphatically than others, and we stress that our fullest consideration is constantly given to the predicament of the trade in the present situation. We shall continue to make every effort to increase production and, at the same time, ensure that quality is unimpaired. Meanwhile we ask for the continued patience and understanding of our trade friends.]

SIGN OF A PHARMACIST



A serpent and cup in mosaic and in strip lighting on a pharmacy in the North Breton town of Morlaix.



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Flood of Legislation

THREE statutory instruments relating to Dangerous Drugs, a measure consolidating National Health Service Regulations, Bills concerning offices and shops, and weights and measures, another dealing with agricultural matters, all issued within a period of a few days, and each affecting one or other aspect of pharmacy, combine to form a veritable flood of legislation. It is probably fortuitous, therefore, that in practice the Dangerous Drugs legislation does not result in any immediate increased burden to the pharmacist, since the Government orders are concerned with compounds not at present issued in the United Kingdom.

Whilst embodying into a consolidated measure most of the provisions of no less than ten statutory instruments, the Ministry of Health when preparing the National Health Service Medical Services Regulation, 1962 (see p. 505) has taken the opportunity to incorporate some important changes in the terms of service for pharmacists and doctors. The new provisions provide a method of recovering overpayments of remuneration, by using the appropriate Service Committee. The proceedings are to be limited to an investigation as to whether there has been an overpayment, and if so, how much? The Committee is to report to the Executive Council under the normal procedure, and the pharmacist is to be informed of the Committee's decision, and where appropriate, of his right of appeal to the Ministry of Health.

If, on some occasion a chemist has not complied with the terms of service, and the Council is of the opinion that the misdemeanour has resulted in overpayment, then the Pharmaceutical Services Committee may be asked to investigate the question of overpayment as a separate issue, and report upon it separately from the allegation of breach.

As the number of therapeutic agents continue to increase it is of some consolation to chemist contractors that they are no longer required to keep in stock all those drugs and appliances specially mentioned in the Drug Tariff. An eminently practical amendment is that the chemist has been given authority, providing he personally knows the individual practitioner, of dispensing a medicine for cases of urgency before receiving form EC10.

A less enthusiastic welcome is likely for the Weights and Measures Bill, the provisions of which will have widespread repercussions on methods of packaging and labelling. The Bill is for the most part identical with the Weights and Measures (No. 2) Bill that was intro-

duced in July 1961 (see *C. & D.*, July 22, p. 94), but it now includes provisions giving a general protection to the buyer against short weight.

The item of pharmaceutical interest in the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill is a clause enabling the Ministry to make available fowl-pest vaccine at subsidised prices to encourage the vaccination of poultry, but it is unlikely to give rise to much debate in Parliament.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Bill sets out requirements to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of workers in a wide variety of premises. The Bill is extensive in its scope and its effect might be greater than a first reading of the Bill indicates, as much of the Bill is concerned with preparing the way for later regulations. In certain circumstances provisions are made that require premises to be certified by an appropriate authority.

The Gower's report, which was issued in 1949 is the basis of the new legislation and whilst it remains to be seen what amendments will be imposed by Parliament, it must be accepted that it is difficult to justify any objections to the fundamental basis of the Bill—namely, that employees in shops and offices should be protected as are workers in factories.

Drug Deformities in Better Perspective

CASES of congenital deformity associated with the taking of thalidomide preparations have proved less than previous unofficial estimates had suggested. The Ministry of Health has collected information from the reports of medical officers of health covering practically the whole of Britain during 1960, 1961 and up to the end of August 1962, and the details show that 805 babies with congenitally defective limbs were born, of whom 652 are still alive. The number of cases where a mother took, or might have taken, thalidomide during pregnancy was 329, of whom the babies of 244 were alive. Sixty-one other babies without limb defects, though with various other congenital abnormalities, were reported born to mothers who took, or may have taken, thalidomide in pregnancy. Of the sixty-one, fifty-eight survived. The figures showed, according to the Ministry's report, that cases associated with thalidomide were a minority of the total and considerably fewer than unofficial estimates had suggested. The size of the problem of congenital limb defects is, however, revealed. Whilst the figures given are of extreme value, it is necessary still to await more detailed information in order to obtain an accurate picture of the situation, and we understand that the Ministry of Health is continuing its investigations.

It is pleasing to record that at last attempts have been made to bring the thalidomide problem into its true focus, and to avoid the emotional climate that was being engendered by many who would not, or did not want to, appreciate the background of the scientific work that is essential in the clinical trials of drugs.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

A CURE ALL

From "Cotswold Lad" by Sid Knight

SEQUAH'S final gift to diseased mankind in general was contained in a small pillbox. "Here," he cried, holding up a black pillbox, "is my pharmaceutical, curative, pectorial balsam, made in pill form for easy swallowing, guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, sore throats, chilblains, warts, bunions, milk sickness, glanders, flat feet, and all female disorders common to women. The last woman who swallowed a box by mistake had twins."

FIRST STEPS IN N.H.I.

Reminiscences of an apprenticeship fifty years ago

E. H. SHIELDS

MY second year of apprenticeship was just a fortnight old when the National Insurance Act, passed in 1911, came into full operation. It applied to those with annual incomes of £160 or less and it did not include dependants, consequently a large proportion of our customers remained outside its scope. We were instructed that there was to be no distinction whatever between private and panel patients. Stocks had been laid in as if for a siege, and our governor had arranged appointments with the three local doctors in order to explain the working of the Act from the purely pharmaceutical point of view. He had made it clear that there was, of course, complete freedom of choice of chemist—always provided that the patient did not mind walking the couple of miles to the next pharmacy.

A Day of Anticlimax

The actual day (Wednesday, January 15, 1913) seemed at first to be something of an anticlimax after all the anticipation, preparation and trepidation of the preceding months. A few prescriptions trickled in during the morning, and there was ample time in which to study them in detail for signs and portents of the evening rush. I was assured that there was nothing very terrible in any of them. When the flood did arrive, soon after 6 o'clock, my junior rôle for two hectic hours was to fetch and carry for my elders and betters and do what I could with the ordinary counter work. It was a practical demonstration of the fact that the new and hardly-won professionalism in pharmacy must be nurtured and sustained on a basis of "business as usual." It so happened that business was more than usual, but our little organisation seemed to take the strain without fuss or flurry, and it was with a certain amount of pride that we counted the day's prescriptions, nearly sixty in all. Our doctors had proved to be models of discretion, giving clear indications of their requirements (this was our first sight of their handwriting) and keeping to the official Tariff. No special problems had arisen, and there were no pink forms among the green. Over fifty scripts, and not a single proprietary among them! Our present Minister of Health was then in his pram, or we might have found him murmuring with Wordsworth—

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive
But to be young was very heaven!

The month of January was, as it still is, a busy period in the pharmaceutical calendar, and some doubts were expressed as to the ability of chemists generally to cope with their new responsibilities. Would it not have been wiser, it was asked, to have started such a revolution in a quieter season? For our part we found that the first day set the pattern for many succeeding days, until fifty scripts became accepted as normal winter practice, and I was gradually inducted into their mysteries. In addition to packing for stock I became responsible for a row of concentrated solutions of the commoner salts, whilst the simpler prescriptions turned up so frequently that we got to know them by heart. A few stock mixtures became inevitable, but we were never troubled with the "rep. mist." nuisance of which many chemists complained. Soon the stage was reached at which we could each take anything as it came. Long afterwards I realised that that easy transition did not happen of its own accord. There must have been many difficulties to be overcome—rocks and shoals to be avoided of which I knew nothing. Undoubtedly the shop was a happy ship, in spite of the atrocious hours. The crew perhaps pulled together reasonably well, but the captain evidently knew which way he was going.

The new regime represented an advance in comparison

with the quieter days of 1912, and after a year of it we would not have voted for their return. As basic training in pharmacy it was too narrow and circumscribed, yet too busy to allow time for wider views, technical demonstrations or experimental batches. Home-made galenicals virtually disappeared; extracts and tinctures were simply commercial articles that came to us in bottles and jars, and there was little opportunity to probe into their secrets. My general impression that ordinary business tended to increase has since been verified from national statistics. Instead of killing the trade in proprietary medicines, as some reformers hoped, the advent of N.H.I. seemed to encourage it. The sales of medicine stamps in 1913 went up by nearly 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year. It was the biggest increase for fifteen years.

Apprentices with peppercorn salaries were included in the Act, and therefore became nominally responsible for finding their own stamps. Some purists insisted that the contributory element was essential to the success of the scheme, and it was they who carried the day in a notable debate at the Council table of the Pharmaceutical Society, thus reversing a decision of one of its committees. The minority was less rigid and much more sensible from the point of view of the apprentices. The minority wished to make exceptions for poorly paid employees. "Call it a rise in salary," suggested Mr. Rymer Young, a councillor for whom our principal had great respect and whose excellent example he followed.

The first N.H.I. prescription forms were supplied to the doctor in triplicate, one copy being retained as his record, the other two coming to the chemist for invoicing and record purposes respectively. Soon, however, the extra forms were found to be superfluous. The actual pricing was a job jealously guarded by the senior apprentice, who became quite expert before the work was taken over by the pricing bureau. Each ingredient was costed from the Tariff to the nearest halfpenny, up or down, and there was no worry about those "damned dots," for no individual item could be less than one halfpenny. Most frequently the dispensing fee was twopence, and we could only charge for the container when it had to be a poison bottle. Patients were supposed to pay a deposit on ordinary bottles if they did not bring their own, and from time to time we had offered to us some queer containers that had to be tactfully declined. When pricing was taken out of our hands we bundled the forms in doctor order. The errand boy knew all the local practitioners' names and we were rather nonplussed when he asked, in all innocence, "Who is this Doctor Var-i-ous?"



CHIPPINGS AND DROPLETS

From the C. & D., January 14, 1871.

ANNIHILATING PREJUDICES

THE old proverb that "two of a trade can never agree" has been sadly too true in times past; but as far as chemists and druggists are concerned, we can hopefully regard the signs of the times, and see that its application is becoming almost daily more limited. Local associations, conferences, and trade journalism have all worked towards the annihilation of absurd prejudices and jealousies, and fraternization has become so usual among us, that it is not easy to find any but a trite way of expressing our annual congratulations to each other. But regardless of the form of expression, it is good for us, outwardly united as we are by the bonds of common pursuit and common interests, to assure each other and to be assured of that mutual sympathy which should unite us stronger than any trade's union league.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

MR. D. MOORE, who was elected *President* of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland in June, following the death of Mr. W. J. Thornton, was re-elected to the office at the monthly meeting of the Council in Belfast on October 18. Mr. N. C. Cooper was elected *Vice-president* and Mr. R. M. Watson re-elected *Treasurer*. Reappointment of the auditors and solicitors was adopted, and it was agreed to make the Ulster Bank, Ltd., a joint holder of the Society's investments.

The following committees were appointed for 1962-63: *Education*, R. J. Davidson (chairman), W. H. Boyd, W. P. Ewart, H. W. Gamble, J. Kerr, G. E. McIlhagger, Dr. R. G. R. Bacon, Professor O. L. Wade; *Ethical*, B. Flatley (chairman), W. H. Boyd, W. Donaldson, W. P. Ewart, W. T. Hunter, H. F. Moore, J. Paul, A. Templeton; *Finance*, A. T. Hardy (chairman), H. G. Campbell, W. Donaldson, B. Flatley, F. R. Moore, C. Tate, A. Templeton, R. M. Watson; *House*, J. Kerr (chairman), W. H. Boyd, J. Gordon, H. W. Gamble, A. T. Hardy, G. E. McIlhagger, R. M. Watson, Dr. R. G. R. Bacon; *Law*, W. T. Hunter (chairman), R. J. Davidson, J. Gordon, J. Kerr, J. Paul, C. Tate, H. W. Gamble.

THE PRESIDENT extended a welcome to two new members, Messrs. J. Paul and R. J. Davidson, and congratulated Mr. Cooper on being elected a member of the Northern Ireland Hospitals' Authority.

Presenting reports on meetings of the Education Committee, THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Cooper) said they had been concerned mainly with the future of candidates for the Final Part II (old syllabus) examination. Thirty candidates had failed to satisfy the examiners, and the possibility of holding one further examination had been considered. Bearing in mind that, in normal circumstances, eight of those candidates would have been referred in one subject, the Committee had recommended that one final examination under the old syllabus should be held in June 1963, and that all the students be eligible to sit for it. The Committee had also suggested that the secretary should consult Belfast College of Technology regarding courses for those students. The Committee had agreed that the Society's solicitor should be consulted regarding the drafting of the necessary regulations and that the students should be informed as quickly as possible. The Council adopted the Committee's recommendations.

In his report of a meeting of the House Committee MR. KERR said they had considered builders' estimates for new premises. The total cost exceeded £13,000. It had been agreed to accept the tender of James Cairns & Sons. A representative of a Belfast company of estate agents would be asked to meet representatives of the Council and the Ulster Chemists' Association to discuss terms for the Association's tenancy in the building. The report was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted.

MR. CAMPBELL reported on the excellence of the recent F.I.P. Conference in Vienna. He said representations were being made to have more time devoted to retail pharmacy at future conferences. Owing to illness, Mr. T. Heseltine had missed the Vienna conference, and it was agreed to send a letter wishing him a speedy recovery. The Council also agreed to send a letter of congratulation to Sir Hugh Linstead on his reappointment as president of the F.I.P.

Examiners' Reports

The Council received and approved the reports of the examiners for the June examinations. The following comments were made by the examiners:—

Botany: In the theory paper the relationship between cytological events and morphological cycles requires more attention and the genetical significance of meiosis should be brought home to students. Insufficient explanation has been

given of recent advances in the study of the ultra-structure of cell organelles (consequent on the application of electron microscopy). While simple physiological experiments were adequately described, only a few students attempted any biochemical explanation in the physiological questions. Several appeared ignorant of which is the fungus and which the antibiotic when discussing penicillin and penicillium. In the practical paper more emphasis is required on the distinction between primary and secondary tissues. Students should be encouraged to approach anatomical and morphological questions in an empirical manner and to get away from the idea that everything must be as shown in the text-book. Rather than writing long theoretical answers in the practical paper they should observe the specimens closely and record their observations fully.

Zoology: The theory paper, on the whole, was done satisfactorily by most. Marks were lost in many cases because candidates did not answer the questions asked. There was evident confusion between mitosis and meiosis. Information relating to the functioning of the heart in the dogfish and frog might help candidates to appreciate more fully the actual morphology of those organs. The performance in the practical examination was not entirely satisfactory. Probably the dissection was one to which candidates had not given much attention in class or revision. Attempts to display the dissections were poor, and the drawings and the labelling incredibly bad. Perhaps if more careful attention were given by the teachers during the course to students' practical notebooks some improvement could be expected. Some encouragement in the use of zoological vocabulary would be advisable.

Chemistry: In general the standard attained was satisfactory. Few candidates attempted the question on the electronic theory of atomic structure and Mendeleeff's periodic classification of the elements; there was one very good answer. An appreciation of the ordered build-up of atoms will bring meaning and understanding to transitions in properties. Some candidates were apparently unable to discuss the principle underlying the determination of molecular weights by the depression of freezing point method. Students are advised to extend their knowledge and their horizons by a wider reading of such important topics. The laboratory work was generally well done.

Physics: The extent to which the standard has improved in the last few years is gratifying, and the Council is to be congratulated on its decision to require a full-time course in physics for the Part I examination.

Part II Pharmaceutics (old syllabus): Of the thirty-eight re-entries, the eight candidates who passed did so with very marginal marks in the theory paper. In the practical examination they showed a greater degree of competence than hitherto and avoided foolish errors. The theory papers of the unsuccessful candidates displayed little or no improvement over previous attempts and, similarly, in the practical examinations, most failures were attributable to those errors frequently quoted in examiners' reports: mathematical errors leading to wrong quantities used, major labelling errors and inability to complete the full number of preparations.

Forensic Pharmacy: Twenty-eight candidates sat for the examination and seven passed. In a few cases the standard of answering was good but, in general, candidates failed to read the questions properly and, consequently, their answers were deficient in essential detail.

Part II Part A Qualifying Examination: Most questions were done reasonably well and those candidates who received a low mark did so because of lack of knowledge rather than lack of understanding; three cases in particular showing complete ignorance of the subject. The standard

achieved in the dispensing practicals was good, only three candidates failing to achieve the pass mark. However, many need to improve neatness in labelling and presentation. Three candidates failed on the posology paper and answers to the prescription interpretation paper showed lack of experience in that sphere by the majority of candidates.

Part II Part B Qualifying Examination: In the theory papers there was weakness in questions involving physico-chemical principles; once again it appeared candidates favour questions having a biological emphasis. In the question involving a calculation many candidates seemed to have a marked reluctance to bring their work to a positive conclusion. Some, on the right track, left the calculation unfinished, others approximated the result and others, almost inevitably it seems, made arithmetical errors in simple multiplication and division. The practical papers were competently handled by most candidates and there was marked improvement in the detail of labelling of injection preparations. Nevertheless, neatness of labelling left a lot to be desired.

Pharmacognosy (old syllabus): Of twenty-seven candidates, thirteen passed both examinations, six failed both, five failed in theory only and three failed in practical only. There were a few creditable performances in both examinations; several candidates improved on their previous performances but some very poor marks were also recorded. Despite the general improvement at this subject, the results of the examinations as a whole were disappointing.

Pharmacognosy, Part II, Part A: Fifteen candidates sat the examinations and the two candidates previously referred obtained clear pass marks. Of the thirteen first entries nine passed. Answers to the theory paper revealed a lack of a good knowledge of the subject by many candidates and also indicated that little, if any, reading had been done beyond lecture notes. Certain parts of the work were well done but general weakness was shown in the systematic description of the macroscopical and microscopical characters of crude drugs. Where drawings were made, in both theory and practical examinations, labelling was often inadequate or inaccurate and there was some confusion of botanical terms. Knowledge of the constituents of ergot and senna leaf was inadequate. There were some good performances in the practical. Failures were mainly caused by weakness in microscopy and inability to identify unorganised drugs.

Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Part II, Part A: Knowledge of the electronic theory of atomic structure was satisfactory but few students were able to correlate transitions in valency with the periodic table. A wider reading would bring understanding of such relationship, and added interest. The question on radioactivity was popular but few understood what is meant by a radioactive decay series. No candidate attempted the question on order of reaction; less than half the candidates dealt with "pH" and "buffer solution," to which there was only one good answer. The importance of physical chemistry and its bearing on the practice of pharmacy must be emphasised. In the organic section the question on isomerism was fairly well answered but stereoisomerism was not understood by some candidates. That on the Grignard reagent was satisfactorily answered but few candidates did well on the question concerned with conversion reactions, showing ignorance of fundamental reactions of organic chemistry. The question on citric acid was not popular and few scored good marks on that dealing with diazonium compounds. Reactions of these compounds are fundamental and here again an extension of the candidates' reading is desirable. The laboratory work was generally satisfactory but the qualitative analyses of some candidates were disappointing. **Part II, Part B:** All candidates reached the pass standard in both theory and practical work and there were some good papers. Few attempted the question on carbohydrates but there were two fairly good answers. None attempted the question on the composition and general chemical properties of olive oil, beeswax and liquid paraffin, nor the question on the principles underlying official assay

processes. Such topics are important. The laboratory work was well done; few candidates had difficulty with the analysis of the tablet.

Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Part II (old syllabus): A number of candidates were weak in the theoretical work but some had made an obvious effort. The practical work was generally satisfactory.

Physiology: The standard of the papers in the Final Part II examination was in general satisfactory. Of the candidates sitting under the new syllabus, 53 per cent. passed; of the candidates sitting under the old syllabus, 45 per cent. passed. Answers dealing with the nervous system were rather weak.

Pharmacology, Part II, Part A: Written work was very good and the oral examinations were in most cases good, although a few candidates did not show as intelligent an understanding of the subjects as the rest.

Any Business Questions?

Rerating is now very much in the air, and there are indications that our rating assessment will be greatly increased. Shall we be able to take any steps to oppose the next assessment?

You will be able to appeal by completing a form supplied by the local valuation officer applying for the alteration of the valuation list in respect of your property. You will be required to state what you think the gross valuation should be, and the grounds upon which you base your assertion. The valuation officer has three courses open to him if you complete the form. He may accept your valuation, he may offer to negotiate, or he may simply object. If he does the latter, the case will ultimately come before a valuation court unless your proposal is first withdrawn. It is too early as yet to consider the presentation of your case, but much will depend upon such factors, as the valuations for other similar properties in the area.

A defect in the structure of my freehold shop premises resulted in a person being injured. Unfortunately my insurance cover did not extend to the type of loss in question, and I had to bear the cost from my business earnings. I had thought that this was obviously a business loss and that I should at least be allowed to deduct it for income tax, but the inspector of taxes refuses to allow it on the grounds that the loss "was suffered in my capacity as property owner and not as a trader." Is this right?

THE inspector of taxes is quite right. It was decided in a leading tax case (Strong & Co. of Romsey, Ltd., v Woodfield) that injury to a guest of an inn-keeper as the result of a defective chimney arose not from the trade of inn-keeper, but from his function as a property owner. Yours appears to be a parallel case, and no relief can be obtained.

I live in a flat over my shop premises. For tax purposes one-third of the rent and one-third of the rates of the entire premises have been treated as my personal expenditure and not deducted from any business profits. I recently negotiated a new lease at a greatly increased rental. It is my contention that at least three-quarters of the increase in the rent relates to the shop premises, but the inspector of taxes still insists upon treating a full third of the entire rent as relating to the flat.

THE inspector bases his contentions upon Section 137 (C) of the Income Tax Act, 1952. Nevertheless that section is not conclusive. It is obvious that an increase in rent of premises with a flat above will today relate much more to the shop than to the flat. It is suggested that you obtain an independent estimate of the market rent of a flat similar to that which you occupy, but having no shop below, and compare it with the figure for which the inspector is contending. If the inspector's figure is substantially greater, it is considered that you have a good chance of success in an appeal to the General Commissioners in your area.

Committee of Public Accounts

N.H.S. COSTS AGAIN UNDER CONSIDERATION

IT was most important, if the Ministry was to do justice both by the chemist and by the taxpayer, that the Ministry's information should be "more reliable, more up-to-date, and more constantly collected," said SIR BRUCE FRASER (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health) when he gave evidence before the Committee of Public Accounts on February 8. The full evidence is published in the Committee's first, second, third and special reports (H.M. Stationery Office, price 31s. 6d.). Sir Bruce reported to the Committee he had no reason to think that ways of ensuring a better, more frequently calculated and less onerous inquiry systems than hitherto would not be found during the discussions that were then taking place. He told Mr. W. Whitlock (a member of the Committee) that the Ministry of Health had achieved "a real meeting of minds" with the chemists' representatives on that matter. The amended rates of chemists' remuneration had been based on "out-of-date information brought up to date as best we could." Results for the first few months suggested that savings of the order of £1½ millions a year would be achieved.

MR. J. ARBUTHNOT asked Sir Bruce "You have had a minor revolution on your hands on behalf of the chemists, have you not? How is it working out?" SIR BRUCE FRASER replied "The changes in remuneration which were introduced were without their agreement. They considered how strongly to protest but in the end acquiesced in the sense that they did not withdraw their services. They pressed and we agreed to consider whether the system of remuneration might not be changed in order to give greater emphasis to the professional work of the pharmacists by including a professional fee. That would not necessarily mean any alteration in the total quantum. We have had a number of discussions with them about it and I think I can fairly say that relations are pretty friendly."

Chemists' Remuneration Believed Fair

MR. ARBUTHNOT said Members of Parliament had been under a certain degree of pressure from chemists, and asked Sir Bruce if he were satisfied that the chemists' remuneration under the new scheme was fair. SIR BRUCE replied "Yes." MR. T. D. HADDOW (secretary, Department of Health for Scotland) told the Committee that Scottish chemists had a profit of 5s. 3d. per prescription and that the Department had agreed with the Treasury that there was no case for imposing an overall cut. Equally they were satisfied that there was not material to support the claim for increase in total remuneration. Mr. Haddow continued, "So, our position at the moment is that we are now going back to them to pursue the proposition we put to them at the end of last year, the introduction of differential oncosts on the English pattern, transferring some of their remuneration from oncost to dispensing fee without, in the case of

Scottish chemists, altering the overall total." MR. ARBUTHNOT: "Do you reckon that that is going to save you money?"—"No."

"Why are you doing it?"—"What it will do is to reduce the rate at which the total remuneration increases because the income from the dispensing fees depends on the number of prescriptions, and if the cost of prescriptions rises the oncost rises but not the dispensing fee, so the more one switches remuneration from oncost to dispensing fee the more one is insured against a risk of remuneration running out of hand because the cost of prescriptions is rising."

How Scotland Compares

It had always been recognised that the profit per prescription in Scotland needed to be marginally higher than that in England. The average pharmacy in England was dispensing 1,200 prescriptions per month, that in Scotland fewer than 1,000.

Chemists in Scotland had been unhappy with the results of the schemes for keeping track of trends in expenses and net remuneration. He was, however, hopeful that they would "play in the future."

The system of graduated percentage oncost had not been pressed by the Department because . . . "we were not clear whether we had to add to that the further pill of an overall cut."

Mr. Haddow agreed with the suggestion that the Department regarded the cost of ingredients as "more likely to expand in any period of time than the number of prescriptions."

When the Committee considered the use of section 46 of the Patents Act, 1949, for the central purchase of drugs they were told that the Ministry had been advised that the system could only be used for direct hospital prescribing and not for drugs prescribed by general practitioners. When the tenders had been received, with one exception, suppliers who had previously supplied "on the monopoly basis" quoted their existing prices. Apart from the patentees none of the major United Kingdom manufacturers submitted tenders. The successful companies were British. One was a wholly owned subsidiary of a Danish company, another an English agent for an Italian manufacturer, another was also acting in that capacity and "the other was a small British firm which we knew about before." The contracts were for one year but whether they would be the means of getting the drugs for a longer period was a "moot point." It would depend, to some extent to the legislation in Italy and might be influenced by Common Market considerations.

SIR BRUCE later told Mr. Whitlock that one of the patentees tendered at a price 40 per cent. lower than previously quoted, but it was not enough to win him the contract. No estimate had been made as to the possible amount of the royalties to be negotiated.

Turning to the price of the anaesthetic Fluothane Sir Bruce pointed out that it was not subject to operation of the price control schemes because it was a drug peculiar to the Hospital Service which escaped the price control on pharmaceuticals. The Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., had been approached and a substantial reduction in price obtained in addition to a promise of a further reduction. Sir Bruce was asked how he could be certain that the new price was fair if he had not seen the costings. THE CHAIRMAN asked, "Is this anything more than a kind of Armenian carpet haggle, you asked them for something lower and they came down a bit towards you? Is there any scientific basis for the price finally settled?" SIR BRUCE: "I wish I could say there was a completely scientific basis for any price settlement." The Committee was assured that the Ministry had not withheld their power to require costings because of "any special fear of I.C.I."

On February 13 the Committee again referred to the average cost per prescription. The estimate for 1961 was 97.4d. compared with 86.9d. in 1960. In the first complete year of the Service it was 36d.

One Factor in Rising Costs

MR. HAROLD WILSON said "So there has been a steady and very rapid rise, really, in that cost over the whole period of the last five or six years? And this is associated with a greater prescribing of proprietary goods?"—"That is one of the factors and the most important of the factors," replied SIR BRUCE FRASER.

The annual usage of chloramphenicol was about £1½ millions for the National Health Service and £4 millions for tetracycline. Sir Bruce Fraser was later questioned about the aspects of the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme and the delays in completing negotiations.

Although a manufacturer was free of Ministerial control in his pricing policy during the first three years after the introduction of a new drug, Sir Bruce pointed out a company was subject to other considerations. "This is, after all, a competitive industry and it has to get this new drug established both here and often overseas, so it is not entirely without inhibitions as regards the price it fixes." There was no provision for retrospective reduction in prices but if the price came down substantially after the initial period it did not necessarily mean the earlier price was excessive because it is in the earlier years that the company was entitled to recoup itself under protection of its patent for its research and other activities.

SIR GEORGE BENSON asked "How far can you trust these firms as regards the data they supply you with?" SIR BRUCE replied "They are tough, but I have no reason to think dishonest, negotiators. I do not blame them for being tough; I hope we are tough on

our side." SIR GEORGE BENSON "That is the answer I wanted."

Later, when dealing with price agreements SIR BRUCE FRASER said the industry was a varied and risk-taking one. "Every firm has its successes and it has its failures, and the capital in the form of money and equipment and research and brain power which has gone into the failures may be just as much as has gone into the successes; and one has to recognise that if the industry is to remain healthy and to have successes, as it has had in the past, it has got to be able to secure enough finance to carry the same degree of research, some of which will prove to be abortive. One has to recognise that, and I do not think any of us would wish to depress prices to an extent which made it impossible for the industry to continue to develop winners. But, of course, it will be developing losers, too, and on those it is not making any money because it has to take them off the market. One has to bear this in mind when negotiating the price for a winning product." Sir Bruce Fraser told the committee that he would rather "brandish statutory powers than use them." The industry had, through its Association, been left in no doubt that the powers existed and "should occasion arise, one would not be frightened to use them."

Impossible to "Unscramble"

When later the Committee again returned to the topic of the retrospective reduction in prices of drugs Sir Bruce said, "I think the answer really is this, the chemist has bought the drugs at the price ruling at the time. He has dispensed them in accordance with prescription, the prescription has been priced, the chemist has been reimbursed and the retrospective unbuttoning or unscrambling of all that, I should have thought, would be a totally impractical proposition."

MR. HOY, "But, Sir Bruce, with all due respect to you, the Treasury do not have doubts about purchase tax. They put it up or down without saying, what stock has the shopkeeper got?"—"Well, it is for the Treasury to answer for their acts, but I do not think they alter it retrospectively." "No, but it has a retrospective effect on the stock the shopkeeper has got just as much as the stock a chemist has got."

Sir Bruce told the Committee that it took two and a half years to agree with a number of subsidiaries of Swiss companies, a basis to determine the reasonableness of prices due to the "extreme reluctance on the part of the Swiss companies to go into this form of activity, which I gather is wholly foreign to the Swiss way of life, of publishing and making known profits and having their costs investigated." After the earlier delay another approach was made and Sir Bruce said, "The Swiss firms have been persuaded to dance with us after all." It was fair to say by and large, their profits, after all the adjustments did not seem to be excessive and many of their prices compared favourably with those charged in other countries.

The Ministry were challenging the

price of Butazolidin because its price was higher in the United Kingdom than in other countries.

At a meeting on May 8 the Committee considered a paper submitted by Sir Bruce Fraser dealing with expenditure on advertising and sales promotion to doctors. It included the following information supplied by the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industries.

ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION			Percentage to sales	
	£			
Direct costs incurred in direct mail advertising ...	1,853,198		2.77	
Factory cost of sample distributed ...	832,153		1.25	
(Note: The cost of mailing samples is included in the figure for direct costs)				
Cost of advertising in journals circulating to the medical profession ...	947,171		1.42	
(See note (a))				
Estimated cost of representatives in respect of calls on doctors ...	2,905,111		4.34	
(See note (b))				
Total ...	£6,537,633		9.78	

Notes:

(a) The cost of advertising in journals circulating to other professional (i.e., pharmaceutical, dental, etc.) journals was £132,989.

(b) The total cost of medical representatives was £4,601,063. The difference (£1,695,952) between this figure and that given above is the estimated cost of other work by these representatives. This work includes the sales promotion of products sold by chemists over the counter (and not included in the net sales figure given above) and activities connected with distribution, e.g., collecting orders, inspecting stocks; arranging for replacements; supplying product information.

Asked if he was satisfied with the value obtained for the expenditure of £6½ millions annually on advertising and sales promotion to doctors, Sir Bruce replied "It is very difficult indeed, as you will appreciate, to give a short answer to that. I would not have put it in terms of, are we getting value for money? What we are getting is the drugs at the best price we have been able to negotiate." He later told the Committee that he did not think it would cost £6½ millions to inform doctors about new drugs if the duty were undertaken by either the Ministry of Health or the medical profession.

The number of representatives included in the details given in the memorandum was 2,436, and a number of doctors had said that they found their services more useful than "the glossy literature which comes through their letter boxes."

Costs "Rather Over the Odds"

Asked by SIR OLIVER CROSTHWAITE-EYRE if he thought the costs were too high SIR BRUCE'S comment was "I intended to leave you with the impression, sir, that, on a basis for which I find it difficult to produce any utterly convincing logical reason, these costs do strike me as rather over the odds."

Most of the representatives had a qualification, "some of them a medical qualification but most of them . . . a pharmaceutical qualification, and one would expect the firms in their own interests to want to employ people who were qualified."

When the Summarised Accounts of Regional Hospital Boards were being considered Sir Bruce emphasised that the standard of economy in prescribing in hospitals was largely dependent on the senior medical staff; and what one tried to do was to make suggestions for things which should be constantly considered, such as urging close co-operation with the hospital pharmacist "who so often will be helpful if he is really in cahoots with the medical staff, and generally in any case supplying hospital doctors, as we do general practitioners, with information and exhortations of a technical and other kind in relation to economy in prescribing generally." He did not consider that hospital doctors "received the same intensity of treatment by representatives." He thought that in the hospital community "their defences are stronger whereas the general practitioner is out on his own."

OVERSEAS NEWS

UNITED STATES

U.S. Anti-merger Move

THE United States Justice Department has brought a suit to block a proposed merger of American Viscose Corporation and Stauffer Chemical Co. The suit said the proposed merger would violate both the Clayton and Sherman Anti-trust Acts.

AUSTRALIA

Chronic Toxicity of Phenacetin

WIDE publicity has been given in Australia recently to the dangers attached to the habitual and heavy consumption of phenacetin in producing kidney disease. Dr. L. Jacobs, a Sydney urologist, gave details at a congress of a three-year survey that he had made at Sydney hospital of deaths from renal papillary necrosis. A total of forty-seven of the fifty patients who had died from that disease during the survey had taken phenacetin daily, he said. Thirty-seven of the fifty had taken five or more powders or tablets daily.

TRINIDAD

Plea for Pharmacist Appointment

THE Association of Government Pharmacists in Trinidad is to call on Government to remove immediately a civil servant now acting as chief supplies officer of the Government's medical stores. The Association wants the officer to be replaced by the senior pharmacist at the central stores, because in its view a pharmacist only should hold the post. They say that the highest efficiency in the context of drugs is necessary for the discharge of duties concomitant with the post. The plea, said the Association, was along the lines recommended by a World Health Organisation expert who visited Trinidad in 1958 on the request of Government to assist with policy at the central stores. Reference is also made by the Association to a Government resolution two years ago to provide promotional opportunities for pharmacists. That was followed by the creation of three top-level posts.

Societies for the History of Pharmacy

PRESENTATION OF HERMANN SCHELENZ PLAQUE

THE meetings of the Union Mondiale des Sociétés d'Histoire de la Pharmacie were held simultaneously with the meetings of the F.I.P. At the opening PROFESSOR DR. OTTO ZEKERT, Vienna (president of the Union), welcomed those present. DR. P. H. BRANS (permanent secretary of the Union) gave a *résumé* of the Union's activities during its first ten years. He referred to the stimulus of the late Professor George Urdang in its formation and to the establishment of the Urdang medal which had been awarded to distinguished pharmaceutical historians. The question had been raised whether there should be a section of the F.I.P. devoted to the history of pharmacy but the existing arrangement that the Union should hold its own meetings as an independent body, though simultaneously with meetings of the F.I.P. had so far been satisfactory. He went on to say that the Union had been successful in promoting the study of the history of pharmacy and its existence had also induced many organisations in various countries to develop their own national bodies to the stage when they could become members of the Union.

Talk on Early Formularies

DR. PHIL. ALFONS LUTZ (conservator of the Swiss Pharmaceutical Museum, Basle), was presented with the Hermann Schelenz plaque for 1962, awarded by the International Society for the Study of the History of Pharmacy. The presentation was made by DR. G. E. DANN (president of the International Academy of the History of Pharmacy) in a felicitous speech, and Dr. Lutz, in replying, gave a fascinating talk about his successful search for early formularies, such as that of Nicolas Praepositus, first printed in Venice in 1471. DR. ERNA LESKY, Vienna, spoke of the work of the Institute for the History of Medicine of the University of Vienna (housed in the Josephinum Institute for the History of Medicine of the University of Vienna) where the meetings were held and made particular reference to the important contribution of the late Professor Max Neuberger. A special display of early herbals and manuscripts was arranged for the benefit of visitors and DR. KURT GANZINGER described them.

DR. ANDREJA DELINI, Belgrade, in his paper on "The Work of the Historiographer of the Health Services of Jugo-Slavia," spoke of the formation in Jugo-Slavia of a society for the study of the history of medicine, pharmacy and veterinary medicine. There were about 130 members and the society had commenced to issue a review. It would apply for membership of the Union Mondiale. Other papers were given by historians from Jugo-Slavia. DR. MARJANOVITCH (Belgrade) and A. MIRKOVIC (Novi Sad)—dealt with the service of medicine and of chemistry in Serbia a century ago, and called attention to the fact that many of the documents required for a thorough study of early

medical conditions in Serbia were to be found in the Vienna Archives. DR. BRANS commented that one of the ways in which the Union could assist the study of the history of pharmacy would be by members of national societies making known to the Union or to members of other national societies the whereabouts of material that might have an important bearing upon the study of the subject in another country.

PLATFORM DUTIES ENDED: Sir Hugh Lindsay (Federation president), Mr. Franz Dittrich (president, Oesterreichisches Apothekerkammer), Dr. E. Höst-Madsen, Denmark (past-president of the Federation) and Mr. Frank Arnal (president, Commission de la Pharmacie d'Officine) listen to a performance of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony.



DR. HLADIK, who read the paper by Dr. R. Fundarek and himself, emphasised the early work of Professor J. J. Winterl, a plant investigator and a chemist who was in many ways a forerunner of Carl Scheele, the Swedish discoverer of chlorine. DR. GEORGE B. GRIFFENHAGEN, Washington, D.C., speaking of participation by the United States of America in international pharmaceutical congresses, had a good deal of information about the series of international congresses held up to 1900. He pointed out that the centenary of the first International Congress held in 1865 would be celebrated in three years' time, and recalled that it was in Chicago, in 1895, that the universal adoption of the metric system of weights and measures for pharmacy was first suggested. Dr. Griffenhagen advocated gathering together, "whilst there was time," details of all international congresses with particulars of national representation at them, so that there would be a permanent record for future historians.

A Lexicon on Drugs

The discussion of DR. JAANTSCH'S paper on the history of curare brought out how sparse was the information, or at least the difficulty of its correlation, concerning the historical aspects of new drugs. DR. DANN referred to the valuable work of Lindgren and Gentz of Sweden, who in 1930 had produced a Lexicon dealing with the discovery of drugs. DR. T. D. WHITTET had an interesting story to tell about "The Apo-

thecary in English Provincial Guilds." Dr. F. Segers (Brussels) was unfortunately prevented from attending and in his absence DR. BRANS ably gave a commentary on Seger's excellent pictures of ancient pharmacies and pharmaceutical wares.

On the afternoon of September 26 a visit was organised to two historical pharmacies in Vienna: The St. Elizabeth Hospital pharmacy, that had been

reconstructed, with its fine display of jars and equipment and its renowned painting of "Christ the Apothecary," and the Court Pharmacy of the Hapsburgs.

At the National Library the visitors were shown several of the earliest and best of the herbals and manuscripts relating to pharmacy, among them the earliest of all, the Juliana Anicia copy of the *Materia Medica* of Dioscorides, fifth century, discovered in Constantinople in the sixteenth century and brought to Vienna. At the Technical Museum there was a reconstructed pharmacy with equipment and scores of drug jars of all periods, and an alchemist's laboratory of the sixteenth century.

Höst-Madsen Medal

The Höst-Madsen medal, awarded every two years on the nomination of the scientific section to a pharmacist considered to have added lustre to the profession, went on this occasion to Professor Kurt Mothes (University of Halle, Germany). The presentation was made by PROFESSOR GUILLOT, France, who said that Dr. Mothes was a man of outstanding qualifications, distinguished alike in pharmaceutical botany, physiology, pharmaceutical chemistry, and organic chemistry, especially the organic chemistry of components. Since 1958 he had published more than fifty original papers. Acknowledging the award, PROFESSOR MOTHES said that in his forty-five years he had never ceased to be a pharmacist.



AN ACADEMIC AND HOSPITAL OCTET: Mr. Harrod, Dr. A. H. Beckett, Mrs. J. M. Z. Elliott, Dr. E. J. Sheldard, Miss Joan Allen, Dr. T. D. Whittet, Miss M. C. Islip and Mr. L. D. De Fonseca relax at the Vienna Rathauskeller.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7: Scarcity of many CRUDE DRUGS continued and provided the main feature of the market during the week.

SENNA prices held steady at last week's peak, but demand has now eased off. IPECACUANHA on the spot has been practically cleared and only Colombian and a small quantity of Costa Rican were being offered for shipment. The season for Indian PODOPHYLLUM now being closed, prices for shipment and on the spot advanced 15s. per cwt. COCHINEAL remained very scarce, the value of Peruvian silver-grey being 10s. per lb., c.i.f. COCILLANA BARK supplies continued tight but prices were unchanged. The cheaper grades of Chinese RHUBARB were also difficult to find. STYRAX was fractionally easier on the spot following lower prices at origin. Chinese and Brazilian MENTHOL were both down sixpence per lb. for shipment, while spot Brazilian dropped one shilling.

News from India that the Government were to introduce floor and ceiling prices on LEMONGRASS OIL came as a shock to the market. Trading in the oil was suspended pending further news from origin. Elsewhere in ESSENTIAL OILS, PENNYROYAL was easier with the arrival of new crop material. ROSEMARY was firm but unchanged in price at 9s. per lb.

Among PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS the most interesting feature of the week was a reduction in QUININE prices; SULPHATE B.P. 1958 and the ALKALOID were each down fivepence-halfpenny per oz. and other salts by similar amounts. The last movement in quinine prices took place in May when world prices rose by 20 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE. — Crystals. One-cwt. lots, 2s. 10d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.

ADRENALINE. — (Per gm.). Synthetic B.P. 1-kilo lots, 11d.; 500 gm., is 1s. 1d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 7½d.; 500 gm. 9d.

ALOIN. — Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 35s. 6d. per lb.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE.—B.P.C. in 1-cwt. sacks, 1s. 9d. per lb.

BIARIUM SULPHATE. — B.P. 250-kilo lots, 3s. 3½d. per kilo.

BROMIDES.—Crystals (per lb.):—

	1 cwt.	5 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.
POTASSIUM	2 6	2 5
SODIUM	2 6	2 5
AMMONIUM	2 10	2 8½

Powder is three-halfpence per lb. more packages free, carriage paid terms.

CANTHARIDIN. — Per oz. 222s. 6d. for 4-oz. lots.

CETYL ALCOHOL.—Cosmetic grade about 3s. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

CHLOROCRESOL.—Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 7d. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

CHLOROFORM.—1-cwt. lots in winchesters, 3s. 4½d. per lb.; 56-lb., 3s. 6d. In drums, 3s. 2½d. and 3s. 4d. per lb. respectively.

CHLOROPHYLL. — Water soluble, 100 per cent. (medicinal grade), 280s. per lb.; oil soluble, 25s. per lb.

CHRYSAROBIN.—Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 150s.

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic powder (in kegs) per cwt., 1-4-cwt. lots, 172s. per cwt.; 5-19-cwt., 146s.; 1-ton, 145s. If packed in bags deduct 7s. per cwt.

GLYCERIN.—Chemically pure B.P.:—

	Over 25 tons	5 tons and under 25 tons	1 ton and under 5 tons	Under 1 ton
TANK WAGONS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10-14 tons	176 0	—	—	—
5-10 tons	177 6	179 6	—	—
DRUMS				
10 cwt.	180 0	182 0	185 0	191 0
5 cwt.	180 0	182 0	185 0	191 0
2½ cwt.	182 6	184 6	187 6	193 6
1 cwt.	184 0	186 0	189 0	195 0
TINS				
56 lb.	199 6	201 6	206 6	215 0
28 lb.	205 0	207 0	212 0	220 6
14 lb.	211 6	213 0	218 0	226 6

Delivery of less than 1 cwt. charged 7s. 6d. extra. Drums charged and returnable. Minimum terms for technical grade glycerin s.g. 1.2627 are 171s. 0d. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons in bulk deliveries of 10-14 tons.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home trade:—One-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9-cwt., 243s.; 2-4-cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.).

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots, 78s. per gm.

DIHYDROXYACETONE. — 50-kilo lots are 62s. per kilo.

DIPHENAN. — From 55s. 3d. (56-lb.), to 63s. per lb.

EMETINE. — One-kilo lots, HYDROCHLORIDE, 9,940s. per kilo.

ETHER. — Per lb. in winchesters: B.P. TECHNICAL, B.S.S., 5-cwt. 2s. 9d.; (4s. 4d. per litre). In drums the price is 2s. 1d. per lb. ANÆSTHETIC, B.P., 6-cwt., 3s. 11½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 7½d.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solution, 5 drum lots, 755s. per ton in free drums, delivered.

GUAIACOLS. — LIQUID B.P.C., 16s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HEXAMINE.—B.P., 1s. 11½d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. kegs. Technical is threepence per lb. less.

HOMATROPINE. — 16-oz. lots (per oz.): ALKALOID, 30s. 6d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 24s. 6d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 28s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 25s. 6d. 1-oz. rates are 1s. 6d. per oz. above those rates.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., 50s. per cwt. in carboys.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C., from 3s. 2d. to 4s. per litre, as to quantity; Scheeles from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 9d.

HYDROQUINONE. — One-cwt. lots, 10s.; 1-ton, 8s. 6d. per lb.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE.—Per oz. 102s.

ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE.—One-kilo lots, 530s. per kilo; 5-kilos, 510s. per kilo.

KAOLIN.—Light, 60s. per cwt.; 1-ton, 57s. per cwt.

LACTATES. — CALCIUM, B.P., 2s. 3d. per lb. in 5-cwt. lots and 2s. 4d. in 1-cwt. lots; CALCIUM SODIUM, 4s. 9d. and 4s. 10d.

LACTOSE. — B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton, delivered in the United Kingdom.

LEAD ACETATE.—B.P. crystals, 225s. per cwt.

METHYL TESTOSTERONE.—Per kilo £125.

OESTRADIOL. — MONOBENZOATE, 16s. per gm.

PENICILLIN. — SODIUM, POTASSIUM, or PROCAINE, 6d. per mega unit.

PIPERAZINE.—(50-kilo lots), ADIPATE, 22s. per kilo; CITRATE, 20s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 17s.; PHOSPHATE, 23s.; TARTRATE, 22s. 6d.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P.C., 2s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM ACETATE. — (Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE. — In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE. — One-cwt. kegs, 2s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE. — One-cwt. cases, 2s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. — One-cwt. lots, 1s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P. sticks are from 6s. 8d. per lb. and pellets, 4s. 6d.; technical flake, 1s. 10d.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE. — 1 kilo is 47s. 1d. and 50 kilos, 44s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE. — One-cwt. kegs, 170s.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pharmacopoeial quality, 100s. per cwt. (crystals or powder) in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. — B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical 214s. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, 203s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — One-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE. — B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE. — One-cwt., 5s. 6d. per lb.

PREDNISOLONE.—One-kilo lots, ALCOHOL, 14s. 3d.; ACETATE, 12s. 9d. per gm.

PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—100-kilo lots, 45s. per kilo.

PROGESTERONE.—Price is 1s. 9d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

PYROGALLIC ACID. — One-cwt., pure crystals, 24s. 6d. per lb.; resublimed 26s. 6d.

QUININE. — 1,000-oz. lots:—ALKALOID 3s. 11½d. per oz.; SULPHATE, B.P., 1932, 2s. 5½d.; SULPHATE, B.P., 1958, 2s. 8½d.; BISULPHATE, 2s. 6½d.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE, 3s. 7½d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 3s. 3½d.; ETHYL CARBONATE, 4s. 5d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 3s. 2½d. SALICYLATE, 4s. 1½d.

SACCHARIN.—B.P. powder, 1-lb. and over, 16s. 6d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 14s. 2d. per lb.

SALICYLAMIDE. — One-cwt., 6s. 3d. per lb., 5-cwt., 5s. 11d.

SANTONIN.—5-kilo lots, 360s. per kilo.

STREPTOMYCIN.—BASE or SULPHATE, 9d. per gm. Same prices for DIHYDRO.

STRYCHNINE. — 100-oz. lots: ALKALOID 11s. per oz.; SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 9s.

SULPHUR. — (Per ton). SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £47 10s.; COMMERCIAL, £45; POWDER, £19 to £24; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £100; ROLL, £24. All ex store.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Ninepence to 1s. 2½d. per lb. in winchesters.

TALC. — One-ton lots, B.P.C. in kegs, 1s. 2½d. per lb. ex works.

ZINC CARBONATE. — One-cwt. lots, 1s. 11½d. per lb. 1-ton, 1s. 8d.

ZINC CHLORIDE. — B.P.C. cake, 7s. per lb.; sticks, 7s. 10d. TECHNICAL, 115s. per cwt.

ZINC OXIDE. — Two-ton lots B.P. grade, £92 10s. per ton; 1-ton, £93 10s.

ZINC PEROXIDE. — One-cwt. lots of B.P., 5s. 3d. per lb.

ZINC SULPHATE. — B.P., 1-cwt. lots, 1s. 6d. per lb.



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What is a Pharmacist?

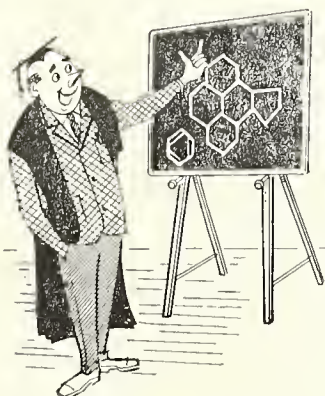


...who liked chemistry

A Pharmacist is a man (or woman) who runs a retail Pharmacy, does research on pharmacology and formulation, controls the quality of drugs new and old, who organizes the medical supplies of a hospital, who teaches recruits to his own profession and helps in a hundred ways to safeguard the health of a nation. He (or she) is responsible for the proper use of drugs and chemicals that can be harmful or poisonous and who does all that is humanly possible to prevent their misuse.



...labs smelling of cloves



*...teaching
pharmaceutical recruits*

A Pharmacist is a man (or woman) who is first and foremost a professional man (or woman) and sometimes a business man (or woman) who has often to subordinate the natural and proper aims of the latter to the duties and responsibilities of the former and who is accused all too often, by those who should know better, of acting in a precisely opposite manner.

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BELLADONNA. — LEAVES, 0.6 per cent. 2s. 3d. per lb., duty paid. ROOT, testing over 0.5 per cent. 1s. 10d. per lb.

BENZON. — Sumatra block, spot £18 10s. to £25 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU. — Spot, 4s. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10d., c.i.f.

CAPSIUMS. — East African on stalk, 150s. per cwt.; Ethiopian, 145s.

CASSIA. — *Fistula*, 110s. per cwt.; *lignea* (whole), for prompt shipment, 350s., c.i.f.; spot, 375s., duty paid; broken, 235s., c.i.f.

CINNAMON QUILLS. — Shipment (c.i.f., per lb.) 4 O's, 6s. 4½d.; single O, 5s. 11½d.; seconds, 5s. 3½d.; quillings, 4s. 1½d.; featherings, 1s. 1½d.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Isles black-brilliant nominal; silver-grey, 12s. per lb., c.i.f. Peruvian, silver-grey, 10s., c.i.f.

COCILLANA. — Bark, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb on the spot; only limited stocks.

DIGITALIS. — *Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 8d. to 3s. per lb., c.i.f., as to potency.

ERGOT. — Spot, East European, 7s. 3d. per lb., nominal; Portuguese, 8s. 9d., c.i.f. and 9s. spot.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.) African spot, 435s.; shipment, 420s. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3 spot, 675s. quoted; shipment, not offered. Cochinchina, spot, 175s.; December shipment, 160s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan-cleaned sorts, 147s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 138s., c.i.f.

HENNA. — Indian, spot, about 90s. per cwt.; shipment, 70s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.) Australian light amber, 100s. to 105s. and medium amber supplies short at 97s. 6d. to 102s. 6d. Argentine, 122s. 6d. to 127s. 6d.; Jamaican, 115s. Mexican, 110s. to 115s. ex warehouse.

IPECACUANHA. — Spot Colombian, 65s. per lb., nominal, supplies almost cleared. Shipment (c.i.f.): Colombian, 59s. 6d. per lb.; Costa Rican, small lots about 82s., c.i.f. Nicaraguan and Brazilian not quoted.

JUNIPER BERRIES. — Hungarian, 95s. per cwt.; German, 145s. spot.

KARAYA. — No. 1 gum, spot nominal; No. 2, 285s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — African 5½d. spot and 4½d., c.i.f. (per lb.).

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 140s. to 155s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots delivered, free drums.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 2s. 3d. per lb.

LINSEED. — Whole, 75s. per cwt.; crushed, 105s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 65s. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Persian, 52s. 6d.; Sicilian 1-kilo bundles, 1s. 6d. per lb. Block juice: Anatolian from 200s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 329s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB. — American spot, 6s. 3d. per lb.

MACE. — Whole, pale blade, 20s. per lb. spot.

MALEFERN. — Root for shipment quoted at 75s. per cwt., c.i.f.

MENTHOL. — Chinese: spot, 48s. per lb. duty paid; November shipment, 42s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 24s. 6d. in bond; 24s., c.i.f. Formosan, 31s. in bond; shipment, 28s., c.i.f.

MERCURY. — About £61 10s. per flask of 76-lb.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80s., 7s. 3d. per lb. spot; sound unassorted, 4s. 6d.; defectives, 3s. 6d.

NUX VOMICA. — Cochin, 75s. per cwt. on the spot.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 10d. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 11½d.; Spanish, 1s.; bitter ribbon, 1s. 3d.

PAPAIN. — No. 1, 30s. per lb., spot. For shipment: Congo, 26s. 6d., c.i.f.; East African, 26s., c.i.f.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. as to quality; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 6½d.; shipment, 2s. 5d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 310s. per cwt. spot; shipment, easier at 285s., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — Spot value 616s. per cwt.; shipment, 580s. with resellers at 550s., f.o.b.

PODOPHYLLUM. — *Emodi* for shipment, 250s. per cwt., c.i.f. and 260s., spot; *Peltatum*, 365s. per cwt., spot.

PYRETHRUM. — Extracts—partially dewaxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 74s. 6d. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; decolorised dewaxed, 20 per cent., 66s. 6d. to 59s. 4d. per lb.

QUASSIA. — Spot, 57s. 6d. per cwt.

QUILLAI. — Spot, 230s. per cwt. nominal. Shipment no offers.

RHUBARB. — Chinese small rounds from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per lb. on the spot; manufacturing, 2s. 9d. Shipment not offering.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, 165s. per lb. spot.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 2s. 6d. per lb.; prompt shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) ANISE. — Spanish, 285s., duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 152s. 6d., duty paid. CELERY. — Indian, 260s., spot; current crop for prompt shipment is dearer at 245s., c.i.f.; new crop for June-July 1963 shipment is unchanged at 185s., c.i.f. CORIANDER. — Moroccan, 50s., duty paid; Indian, 51s.; Moroccan for November-December shipment, 36s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian quoted at 65s. c.i.f. CUMIN. — Cyprian, 175s.; Indian, 160s.; Iranian, 170s., duty paid. Shipment Iranian, 130s., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian, 87s. 6d., spot; shipment, 64s., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Indian, 115s., spot; shipment, 102s. 6d., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan, 55s., duty paid; shipment, 44s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD. — English, 52s. 6d. to 85s. according to quality.

SENEGA. — Spot, 15s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 15s. 6d., c.i.f.

SENNA. — (Per lb.) *Tinnevely* LEAVES, spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; prime No. 2 1s. 9d.; No. 3, f.a.a., 1s. 4d. PODS: hand-picked spot, 2s. 10½d. to 3s. 3d. as to quality; manufacturing, spot nominal; forward, 2s. 3d. ex wharf. *Alexandria* pods: Manufacturing, spot cleared; forward, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. ex wharf; hand-picked, small lots from 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. as to quality.

SQUILL. — White nominally 80s. per cwt. on the spot; new crop quoted at 75s., c.i.f.

STRAMONTUM. — Continental LEAVES 85s. per cwt. spot.

STYRAX. — Spot, 22s. per lb.; shipment, 21s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS. — Para spot, 5s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 2d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH. — No. 1 ribbon, £132 10s. to £135 per cwt. No. 2, £125 to £127 10s.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger quoted at 160s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 152s. 6d., c.i.f.

VANILLIN. — Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.) BEES'. — Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 475s.; shipment, 480s., c.i.f. Abyssinian for shipment, 395s., c.i.f. CANDILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 340s.; shipment, 320s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 650s.; shipment, 625s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES. — Spot quotations are 2s. 10d. per lb.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE. — Chinese, 19s. per lb., spot; afloat 18s. 9d., c.i.f.; shipment, 18s. 6d., c.i.f.

BIRCH TAR. — Rectified, 8s. per lb.

CADE. — Spanish, 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT. — Spot from 10s. per lb.

CAMPOR, WHITE. — Chinese, 2s. 3d., duty paid, per lb.; shipment, 1s. 10d.

CARAWAY. — Imported oil, 35s. per lb.

CARDAMOM. — English-distilled unquoted; imported, 260s. per lb.

CASTOR. — Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £138 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CEDARWOOD. — Rectified 6s. per lb. on the spot.

CHENOPodium. — About 35s. per lb. in original containers.

CINNAMON. — From quillings, best English-distilled, 520s. to 800s. per lb. as to quantity; other B.P. oils from 85s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 12s.; Seychelles, 7s., spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 7s. 7½d.; shipment, 7s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 9s. 9d. in bond; shipment, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 9s. 4d., c.i.f.; spot, 9s. 6d. in bond.

CLOVE. — Madagascar leaf spot, 8s. 1½d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 6s. 9d., c.i.f. RECTIFIED 87-88 per cent., 12s. Distilled bud-oil, English B.P., 27s. for 1-cwt.

CUMIN. — English distilled oil, 130s. per lb.; imported, 85s.

CUBEB. — Spot supplies of imported are 85s. per lb.

DILL. — Imported, 34s. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P., 5s. 3d. and 5s. 6d. per lb. on spot for 70-75 and 80-85 respectively.

GINGER. — Imported: Jamaican, 130s. per lb.; Chinese, 72s. 6d., duty paid. English 135s.

GRAPEFRUIT. — Florida, 15s. 6d. per lb.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 15s. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LAVANDIN. — From 11s. to 12s. 9d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — Spanish, 12s. 6d. per lb. for original drums.

LEMON. — Californian best, 26s. per lb., U.S.P., grade, 20s.; Sicilian, machine-pressed, old crop, 26s. Terpeneless, 320s.

NUTMEG. — Imported B.P. oil is from 36s. to 76s. per lb. as to source. English distilled, 132s. 6d.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 15s. per lb. duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis*: Chinese spot, 21s. 6d.; shipment, 18s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian spot, 8s.; shipment, 7s. 6d., c.i.f. *Piperita*: Italian, 48s. per lb. spot. American from from 26s. to 28s. per lb. as to make.

PINE. — *Pumilionis* 32s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 9s., *abietis*, 15s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish is firm at 9s. per lb. spot.

SANDALWOOD. — Spot Mysore, 135s. per lb.; forward, East Indian, 129s., c.i.f.

YLANG-YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 145s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 6: SULPHAMERAZINE, U.S.P., was reduced to make the powdered \$16.95 a kilo (down \$2.25), and the sodium salt \$21.95 (down \$1). PEPPERMINT LEAVES advanced 25 cents to \$1.10 a lb. North American LEMON OIL rose 40 cents to make the standard \$3.15 a lb. VETIVER at \$19.25 was up 50 cents and imported MANDARIN at \$6.85, up 35 cents. Lower per lb. were East Indian SANDALWOOD at \$21.25 (down \$1.25), PATCHOULLI, \$3.25 (15 cents), and BOIS DE ROSE, \$3.20 (15 cents).

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 17

For antibiotics being pharmaceutical preparations (5)

STATOMYCIN, 836,208, by Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.

For hair brushes, hair combs, perfume sprayers, perfume sprays, perfume vaporisers, powder blowers (toilet), powder sprayers (toilet), shampooing syringes and cosmetic utensils (21)

CARITA, B824,051, by Carita, Paris 8, France. For small domestic utensils and containers, all made of plastics, glass, porcelain or of common metal; combs and sponges; hair brushes; etc., none of the aforementioned goods being in the form of ladybirds or decorated with ladybirds (21)

Device with word LADYBIRD, 831,822, by Pasolds, Ltd., Langley, Bucks.

For natural and artificial sponges (none being for pharmaceutical purposes) (21)

VELURE, 835,416, by Sponcel, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 24

For all goods (1) (3) and (5)

HYCLOR, B826,679-81, Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

For chemical products for use in industry (1)

SILCOLOID, 832,519, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For fatty acids and distillations of fatty acids, all for use in industry (1)

TROKENE, 833,645, by British Oil & Cake Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.4.

For all goods (1)

ORSILONE, 833,869, by Société des Usines Chimiques Rhone-Poulenc, Paris 8e, France.

TRIPINOX, 834,820, by Pure Chemicals, Ltd., London, E.C.2.

For cosmetic preparations for the eyes, eyelashes and the eyebrows, and preparations for removing such cosmetics (3)

TONICYCLE, 815,435, by Sopas Profumi, S.p.A., Pisa, Italy.

For preparations for the treatment of the hair and non-medicated toilet preparations for application to the skin (3)

ALBERTO TRESEMME, 825,688, by Alberto-Culver Co., Melrose Park, Illinois, U.S.A.

For hair-setting lotions (3)

SUPA-PLEEN, 827,106, by Supa-Ple Products, London, S.W.11.

For cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations, all for domestic and household use (3)

ODETTE, 830,976, KISSY, B832,722, by J. R. Geigy, S.A., Basle, 16, Switzerland.

For preparations for tinting the hair (3)

DAWNLITE, 831,760, by Rapidol, Ltd., London, W.7.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

DIOKEM, 836,047, by Diversey (U.K.), Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of degenerative joint diseases, for administration by intradermal injection (5)

PLENOSOL, 824,552, by Dr. Madaus & Co., Cologne-Merheim, Western Germany.

For herbicides (5)

FALONE, B830,948, by United States Rubber Co., New York, 20, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for treatment of nervous disorders (5)

NEURONORM, 831,206, by Norma Chemicals, Ltd., London, N.W.3.

For preparations of minerals or of mineral salts containing vitamins, for use as nutritional aids by addition to animal feeding stuffs (5)

VITASTOCK, 831,587, by Thomas Pettifer & Co., Ltd., Northampton.

For medicated creams for the treatment of the skin (5)

AM-O-LIN, 831,657, by Amolin Laboratories, Pty., Ltd., Manly, New South Wales, Australia.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of the liver and gall-bladder (5)

HEPAPLEX, 833,018, by Dr. Madaus & Co., Cologne-Merheim, Western Germany.

For all goods (5)

AGIDEX, 832,182, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.,

Greenford, Middlesex, MOVARRON, 833,772, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1. TRIPINOX, 834,822, by Pure Chemicals, Ltd., London, E.C.2. COLBENEMID, 835,325, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A. PANOX, PANOS, 835,831-32, by Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., Reading, Berks.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of circulatory complaints (5)

HEMETHICA, 833,409, by U.S. Ethicals, Inc., Long Island City, 1, New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of leukaemia (5)

LEUCODININ, 833,857, by Pratino, Ltd., London, W.1.

For mouth deodorising preparations (5)

ZING, 834,101, by Vandr , Ltd., Glasgow, C.2.

For pharmaceutical products and preparations (5)

DUSPATAL, 836,749, by N.V. Philips-Duphar, Amsterdam, Holland.

For pharmaceutical products (5)

REMBLONIL, 836,796, by Sandoz Products, Ltd., Leeds, Yorks.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

ARLIF, 836,821, by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit 32, Michigan, U.S.A., and Hounslow, Middlesex.

For incubators for babies; apparatus for administering anaesthetics, and suction devices for use therewith; breathing apparatus, heart-lung machines, blood-cooling apparatus and gas cylinders; all for medical and surgical purposes for use in hospitals, and parts and fittings (10)

AGA, 816,653, by Svenska A.B. Gasaccumulator, Stockholm, Sweden.

For electrically heated blankets (10)

NEW ERA, B827,941, by Thermostat Appliances, Ltd., Failsforth, Lancs.

For instruments and apparatus for use in anaesthetics, anaesthesia and resuscitation (10)

AUTOMAN, 835,650, by Blease Anaesthetic Equipment, Ltd., Northwood Hills, Middlesex.

For rubber hot-water bottles (20)

BARA, B828,742, by William Freeman & Co., Ltd., Staincross, Yorks.

For rubber gloves (other than rubber bottling gloves) for domestic and household purposes (21)

Device with words, SUREGRIP HOUSE GLOVES SYLKETTE LINED FOR EXTRA COMFORT, B788,668, by London Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.2.

For babies' napkins (25)

DRIANAPS, B833,399, by Sally Pigtales, Ltd., Manchester, 4, Lancs.

For hair curlers for attachment to the hair; and tissues made of textile materials for use in curling hair (26)

REALISTIC, B828,363, by Realistic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 31

For chemical products (1)

Device with word NANTCOL, 832,655, by Cooke's Chemicals, Ltd., Llanbedr, Merioneth, North Wales.

For all goods (1)

HOSTAFORM, 833,780, by Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., vormals Meister Lucius & Br ning, Frankfurt-on-Main/Hoechst, Germany.

For all goods (1) and (2)

DESMAL-KYD, 829,331-32, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen (22c), Germany.

For liquid cosmetic preparations for the skin (3)

SKIN GLO, B787,872, by Henry Tetlow Co., Ltd., London, W.10.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (non-medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), preparations for the hair; and soaps (3)

COLORELLA, 807,747, PRINTIL, 816,328, CEMULSINE, 818,406, VOLUTIS, 820,019, by l'Oreal, Paris, France.

For liquid shampoo preparations for the hair (3)

TANDEM, 816,756, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

For all goods, but not including lipsticks or any goods of the same description (3)

SPRING ALIVE, B828,370, by Realistic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

For cosmetics, soaps, perfumes, and non-medicated toilet preparations, preparations for cleaning the teeth and preparations for the hair (3)

SUNARAMA, 836,361, by Sunarama, Ltd., London, E.C.2.

For hearing aids for the deaf (10)

BERNADETTE, 833,868, by Berna Industries, Ltd., High Wycombe, Bucks.

For soaps and non-medicated toilet preparations, all for use in connection with shaving (3)

PHILISHAVE, 830,193, by Philips Electrical, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For preparations for removing dyes or pigments from the hair (3)

REDUCOL, 832,718, by Therachemie Chemisch-therapeutische, G.m.b.H., D sseldorf, Germany.

For cleaning and polishing preparations (3)

CO-VEX, 833,004, by Tana-Soc. An. Lavorazione Cera, S.p.A., Milan, Italy.

For dentifrices, stain-removing preparations for dental use, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetics (3)

KONTRO, 834,970, by Mark Allen Co., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

For perfumes, cosmetics, hair lotions, dentifrices and non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

GLAMOROUS NIGHTS, 836,348, by Leslie Jack & Co., Stockport, Ches.

For toilet soaps and cosmetic preparations (3) and pharmaceutical preparations (5)

EVERON, B828,013-14, by Weleda, A.G., Alesheim, Switzerland.

For medicated preparations for use as nutritional additives to foodstuffs for lambs (5)

NUTRASOL, 824,740, by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; dental and hygienic preparations and substances, and disinfectants; all the aforesaid goods containing fluorine (5)

FLUOPHOSE, 826,076, by Laboratoires Goupil, S.A., Cachan (Seine), France.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

RUBIALAN, RUBIAMON, 827,775-76, by Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

BRICAN, 831,619, by A. B. Astra, Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabrik, S dert lje, Sweden.

PARANORM, 831,210, by Norma Chemicals, Ltd., London, N.W.3.

PYCASIX, 836,620, by T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

VANSUP, 836,920, by Stevenson, Turner & Boyce, Ltd., Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for therapeutic and medicinal use, and deodorants (5)

DISCRETE, 816,757, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; medical and surgical plasters; materials prepared for bandaging; disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; air-freshening preparations; herbicides, germicides, fungicides, insecticides, and insect-destroying materials in the form of cards, paper and the like (5)

Device with words FLIT AIR FRESHENER, 827,887, by Standard Oil Co., Flemington, New Jersey and New York, U.S.A.

For plasters, bandages, dressings, cotton wool, tissues, absorbent textile materials and articles made therefrom, gauze, wadding, swabs, adhesive tapes, adhesive sheets, cotton tufts on sticks, chiropody felts, floss, and lubricant jellies, all being for surgical, medical and/or dental purposes; medicated preparations in the form of powder, creams, lotions, oils and jels, all being for use in the treatment of the human skin; sanitary towels and sanitary tampons (5)

JOHNSONPLAST, 828,648, by Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations for human use (5)

AQUAMOX, 830,974, by American Cyanamid Co., New York, U.S.A.

For food products for infants and invalids, and pharmaceutical foods for human use, all with a honey content (5)

MELLISATIN, 831,838, by Co-Co Syrup Co. Oy., Helsinki, Finland.

For vitamin preparations for the treatment of neurological manifestations and as detoxifying and cardiostimulant agents (5)

COBENEXOL ROCHE, 835,976, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For bandages, material prepared for bandaging, medical and surgical plasters and surgical dressings, all coated with medicated cream (5)

CORTACREAM, 836,214, by T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull, 1.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, November 12

COLCHESTER, ROMFORD AND SOUTHEAST BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Saracen's Head hotel, Chelmsford, at 8 p.m. Joint meeting. Mr. T. Reid (a member of Council) on "Looking at our Problems Together."

HENDON AND EDGWARE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hendon Hall hotel, Ashley Lane, Hendon, N.W.4, at 8 p.m. Film evening.

LONDON MEDICAL EXHIBITION, New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Until November 16.

NORTH OF ENGLAND SECTION, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY and TEES-SIDE SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Constantine Technical College, Middlesbrough, at 8 p.m. Professor H. M. N. H. Irving on "Solvent Extraction of Inorganic Compounds; Some Recent Developments."

NORTH METROPOLITAN BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Beale's restaurant, Holloway Road, London, N.7, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. A. Slater on "Talking Shop."

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Lambeth Town Hall, London, S.W.2. Meeting of N.P.U. members.

STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Belgrade hotel, Dialstone Lane, Stockport, at 8 p.m. Lecture on current developments in Cancer Research.

Tuesday, November 13

BIRMINGHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, White Horse hotel, Congreve Street, Birmingham, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. H. R. Thornton on "My Experience with Colour Slides" (illustrated).

CHESTERFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Station hotel, Chesterfield, at 8 p.m. Film Show on Continental Holidays.

DARTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Victoria and Bull hotel, Dartford, at

8 p.m. Mr. E. J. Downing, B.Pharm. (Hons.), M.P.S., A.C.I.S., on "The Report on the General Practice of Pharmacy."

HORSHAM AND CRAWLEY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Pelham Buckle hotel, Ifield Drive, Crawley, Sussex, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Howells (a member of the N.P.U. Executive) on "The Situation at Present."

LEICESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bell hotel, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. W. M. Darling (a member of Council) on "Pharmaceutical Politics."

NORTH-WESTERN BRANCH, INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, Renolds building, Manchester College of Science and Technology, Altrincham Street, Manchester, at 2.30 p.m. Symposium on "Mixing and Stirring."

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medico-Chirurgical Society's House, 64 St. James's Street, Nottingham, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. H. W. Tomski on "The Economics of National Health Service Dispensing."

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, County Liberal Club, Blagrove Street, Reading, at 8 p.m. Dr. Arnold H. Beckett on "Pharmacy and Scenery in the Far East (illustrated)."

SOUTH-EAST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Prince of Orange hotel, 189 Greenwich High Road, London, S.E.10, at 8 p.m. Dr. K. R. Capper on "The British Pharmaceutical Codex, the British National Formulary and the Metric System."

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and SOUTH SHIELDS PHARMACEUTISTS' ASSOCIATION, Royal hotel, Ocean Road, South Shields, at 7.30 p.m. Speaker from W. Glendenning & Sons, Ltd. on "A Wine Shipper talks and demonstrates Cyprus Wines."

Wednesday, November 14

BLACKPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Norbreck hotel, Blackpool, Whist drive, dinner and dance.

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Craven Arms hotel, High Street, Coventry, at 8 p.m. Special general meeting. Mr. H. S. Grainger (a member of

Council) on "The Report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy."

DURHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Redhill hotel, Durham, at 7.30 p.m. Dinner-dance.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. R. C. Roberts on "Drug Trade in the 16th and 18th Centuries."

THE "SQUARE" ASSOCIATION, Hyde Park hotel, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1, at 7 p.m. Reunion dinner and dance.

WESTERN PHARMACEUTISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Great Western Royal hotel, Paddington Station, London, W.2, at 7.30 p.m. Film show and talk by Mr. T. H. Davidson (May & Baker, Ltd.) on "Hole in the Heart."

Thursday, November 15

EDINBURGH AND SOUTH-EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m. Film night.

HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Royal Station hotel, Hull, at 7.30 p.m. Dinner and dance.

WESTERN BRANCH, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, British Nylon Spinners, Ltd., Brockworth, Gloucester, at 7 p.m. Visit.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

Press Advertising

EVER-READY PRODUCTS, LTD., 26 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1. Pal Injecto-matic razor. In *Daily Express*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Herald*, *Reveille*, *Weekend*, *Titbits*, *Parade*, *Woman*, *Woman's Own*.

RONSON PRODUCTS, LTD., Ronson House, Strand, London, W.C.2. Ronson 21 electric razor. In *Daily Mail*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Darlington Northern Echo*, *Newcastle Evening Chronicle*, *Glasgow Daily Record*, *Belfast Telegraph*.

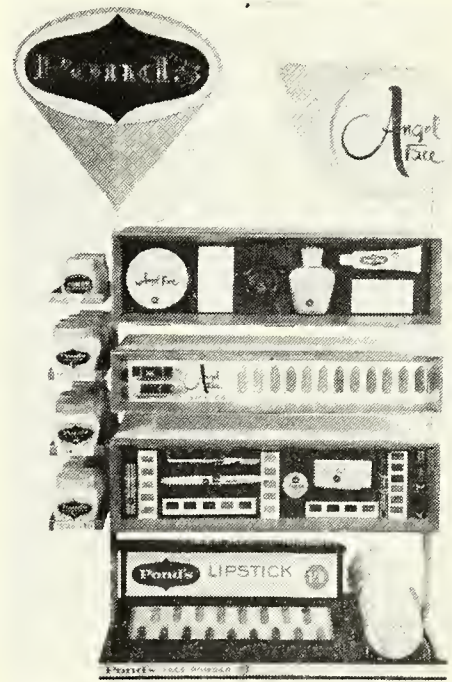
WARWICK BROS., LTD., Warrex Laboratories, Tile Hill, Coventry. Rinstead pastilles. In *News of the World*, *The People*, *Radio Times*, *Sunday Express*.

WHITEWAYS CYDER CO., LTD., Whimble, nr. Exeter, Devon. Sanatogen tonic wine. In *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Herald*, *Sunday Express*, *Sunday Pictorial*, *News of the World*, and women's magazines.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in these columns represent number of appearances of the "spot" during the week.

November 18-24		London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Chan. Is.	W.&N. Wales
4 Way cold tablets	...	2	2	4	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	—	1	—
4711 eu de Cologne	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anadin	...	3	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aspro	...	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	—	—
Askit	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Atrix	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beecham powders	...	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	5	7	—	—	—
Bisodol	...	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buttercup syrup	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coldrex	...	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	1
Cuticura	...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delsey	...	3	5	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentu-Creme	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dinnefords compound magnesia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ekco electric blankets	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farley's infant foods	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germolene	...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goddards cream and embrocation	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Go Gay hair spray	...	3	3	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gon tablets	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Haliborange tablets	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	3
Kleenex	...	3	3	8	5	4	4	1	3	4	3	5	4	—	—	—
Loxene shampoo	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Moorland tablets	...	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penetrol inhalant	...	1	2	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phyllosan	...	—	3	3	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rennies	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
Setlers	...	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shavex	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Trugl	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Venos	...	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	—	—	—
VO-5 conditioner	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
spray	...	2	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Get Set	...	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yeast-Vite	...	3	4	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	—	—	—



TWO RANGES ON ONE STAND: A new Pond's/Angel Face display unit produced by the manufacturers, Chesebrough-Ponds, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Designed by Richard Lonsdale-Hands Associates, Ltd., the unit is made in wood and metal and holds four medium jars each of Pond's cold, vanishing and dry skin creams, four jars of foundation cream, eight units of face powder and a box of lipsticks. In addition there is a similar range of Angel Face products.



PRESENTING A COMPANION SALE: Wire frame stand produced by Ever-Ready Razor Products, Ltd., 26 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, to focus attention on their offer of an Ever-Ready safety razor and blades with tube of Palmolive lather shaving cream at a reduced overall price.

Medical Propaganda

Booklets, folders, leaflets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists on request.
 MERCK, SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts: "Saluric . . . whenever a diuretic is indicated," "Tryptizol . . . for your patient with depression with or without associated anxiety" (4-p. folders).
 WM. R. WARNER & CO., LTD., Eastleigh, Hants: "Tedral S.A." (6-p. booklet); "Nardil . . . in treatment of Complex Melancholy" (card).
 BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., Station Street, Nottingham: "Strepsils antiseptic lozenges" (8-p. booklet).
 MERCK, SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts: "Aldomet . . . the first choice for all cases of hypertension" (4-p. folder).

Catalogues

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex: Reference list of veterinary products: new and revised cards.
 JAYNOX, LTD., King Street, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs: Christmas list of selected photographic items and sundries. Pp. 20.



PLASTIC DISPLAY UNIT: A new display piece in plastic produced by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Berkhamsted, Herts, for use with interchangeable stock crownners for any product in the Cooper aerosol range.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED
 From the "Official Journal (Patents)," October 24

Pharmaceutical preparations of quaternary ammonium compounds and the preparation thereof. The Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 912,949.
 Alkaloids and processes for their production. Roussel-Uclaf. 912,556.
 Substituted aminomethane-phosphonic acids and processes for their production. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 912,920.
 Lime wood extracts. Orsymonde, S.A. 912,971.
 Method for preparing a solution of aspirin for injection and product obtained thereby. G. L. Van Moorlehem. 912,894.
 Central nervous system stimulant compositions comprising 5-phenyl-2-methylimino-4-oxazolidinone and salts thereof. American Cyanamid Co. 912,977.
 Pharmaceutical compositions. Polichimica Sap Farmaceutici, S.p.A. 912,738.
 Purifying crystalline insulin. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, N.V. 913,042.
 Process for producing 5'-nucleotides and/or nucleosides. Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. 912,790.
 Preparation of caprolactam. Montecatini soc. Generale per l'Industria Mineraria e Chimica. 912,596.
 4-hydroxy-tryptamines. Sandoz, Ltd. 912,715.
 Process for manufacturing of titanium dioxide. American Cyanamid Co. 913,016.
 Phenothiazine derivatives. Egecsult Gyogyszer-Es Tapszergyar. 912,973.
 Crystallisation of sodium bicarbonate and sodium sesquicarbonate. FMC Corp. 912,893.
 Phenylpiperazinylicyl anilines. Miles Laboratories, Inc. 912,788.
 Substituted 2,6-diketopiperazines, intermediates in the production thereof and processes for their production. Nederlandsche Combinatie voor Chemische Industrie, N.V. 912,946.
 Amides and process for their preparation. American Cyanamid Co. 912,496.
 N-substituted phenyl sulphonyl-N'-cycloalkylureas and processes for preparing same. Eli Lilly & Co. 912,789.
 Process for preparing oxazolidinone compounds. American Cyanamid Co. 912,947.
 1,1-dicyclohexyl-2-(2'-piperidyl) ethylene and salts thereof. Richardson-Merrell, Inc. 912,830.
 Cephalosporin C₆ compounds. National Research Development Corp. 912,541.
 Pregnane-3 β ,16 γ -diol-20 ones. CIBA, Ltd. 912,900.
 Membranes for use in purifying solutions of alkali metal hydroxides by dialysis. Farbenfabrik Wolfen Veb. 913,046.
 Cyclopentanophenanthrene derivatives and process for the production thereof. Syntex, S.A. 912,951-52.
 Steroids and method of producing same. American Cyanamid Co. 912,962.
 Preparation of steroids. Upjohn Co. 912,965.
 Insecticidal composition. Nihon Nohyaku K.K. 912,787.
 Halogen substituted alkylbenzoic acids. Heyden Newport Chemical Corp. 912,976.
 Heterocyclic esters of phosphoric and thiophosphoric acids and insecticidal compositions containing them. Shell Research, Ltd. 912,918.
 Dithiophosphonic acid esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 912,747-48.
 Substituted carbonates. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 912,895.
 Dressing for wounds. National Research Development Corp. 912,510.
 Sanitary garments. I. A. Lochrenberg. 912,855.
 Devices for the chemical analysis of materials by means of photocells and by the spectral method. Regie Nationale des Usines Renault. 912,882.
 Matting of photographic layers. Agfa, A.G. 912,901.
 Photographic colour transfer process and product. International Polaroid Corp. 912,754.
 Colour photography. General Aniline and Film Corp. 912,969.
 Apparatus for continuously obtaining dry materials by evaporation. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 912,922.
 British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 12.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," October 31

Inhalant anaesthetic compositions comprising 1:1:1:3:3-pentafluoro-3-bromopropane. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 913,143.
 6-Purinythioglycosides and their manufacture. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. (Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.) Inc.). 913,348.
 Fermenters. HCH, Bertrams, A.G. 913,072.
 Process for the acylation of organic compounds. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 913,350.
 16 β -bromo- Δ^5 -pregnene-diol-(3 β ,17 γ)-one-(20)-formate-(3 β) and a process for the manufacture of a Δ^5 -pregnene-diol-(3 β ,17 γ)-one-(20)-formate-(3 β). Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 913,204.
 Preparation of alkyl sulphonates. California Research Corp. 913,206.
 6-methyl-ergalene derivatives. Sandoz, Ltd. 913,648-49.
 Ketones. County Laboratories, Ltd. 913,437.
 Carbamic acid derivatives and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 913,383.
 British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 19.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

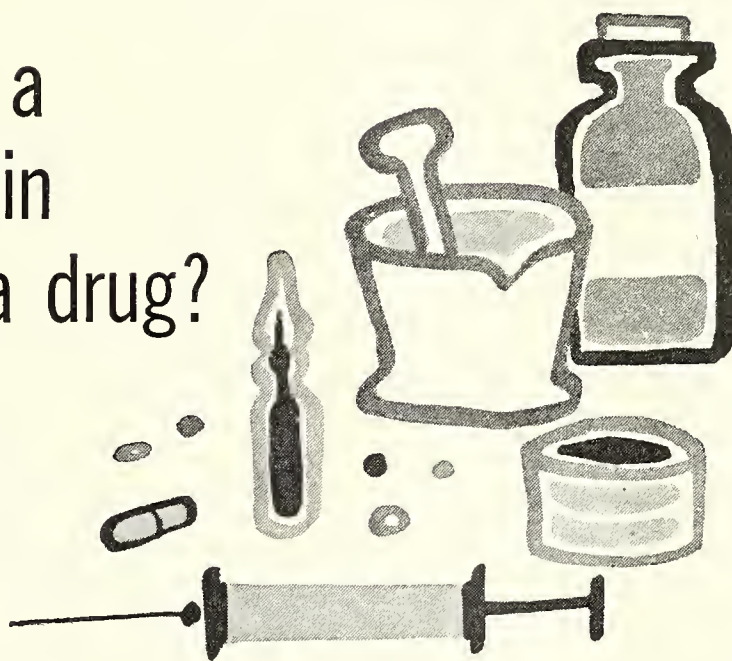
Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

STREPTOLYSIN. Purification of. *Nature*, October 27.
 OAK GALL. Pharmacologically active extracts from. *Nature*, October 27.
 THIOIS. Effects of, on oxytocin and vasopressin receptors. *Nature*, October 27.
 PLANT ROOT SURFACES. Anion-exchange properties of. *Science*, October 12.
 ALPHA-AMINOBENZYL PENICILLIN—new broad spectrum antibiotic. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, October 20.
 CANCER. The Geography of. *New Scientist*, November 1.
 BEAUTY CULTURE. Hazards of, part I. *Practitioner*, November.
 SOFRA-TULLE in the treatment of minor wounds. *Practitioner*, November.
 HONO KONG PLANTS. A survey of, testing for alkaloids, essential oils and saponins. *Tropical Science*, Vol. IV, No. 3.
 CASSIA. *Tropical Science*, Vol. IV, No. 3, 1962.
 PINE oil from atop the world. *Drug and Cosmetic Ind.*, October.
 THE ALUMINIUM AEROSOL. *Drug and Cosmetic Ind.*, October.
 SENSE OF SMELL. On testing the. *Lancet*, November 3.
 392C60 and B.W. 467C60. A clinical trial of two related adrenergic-neurone-blocking agents. *Lancet*, November 3.
 VITAMIN-B₁₂ deficiency in Indian infants. *Lancet*, November 3.
 PROPHYLACTIC PENICILLIN and postoperative chest infections. *Lancet*, November 3.
 BASIC SLAG toxicity in cattle and sheep. *Vet. Rec.*, November 3.
 COPPER ESTIMATION. Apparatus for collecting blood samples for. *Vet. Rec.*, November 3.
 TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE. Activities of various concentrations of. *Nature*, November 3.
 BENZOIC ACID. Conversion in plants to salicylic acid and its B β -glucoside. *Nature*, November 3.
 BACTERIAL GROWTH at low population densities. *Nature*, November 3.

WILLS

MR. F. ATKINSON, M.P.S., Two Beeches, Duffton, Appleby, Westmorland, left £8,257 (£8,173 net).
 MR. A. S. BIRNIE, 23 Willow Way, Radlett, Herts, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1895, left £4,833 (£4,780 net).
 MR. J. BISSET, M.P.S., 2 Suffolk Square, Cheltenham, Glos, left £3,073 (£3,018 net).
 MR. J. H. COLEMAN, M.P.S., 73 Birches Barn Road, Wolverhampton, left £53,416 (£53,046 net).
 MR. H. E. DEWHURST, M.P.S., 72 Queens Road, Loughton, Essex, left £11,838 (£11,762 net).
 MR. A. G. EDWARDS, M.P.S., Pine Hill, Billington Road, Leighton Buzzard, Beds, left £49,047 (£48,576 net).

Is a Vitamin a drug?



A vitamin is certainly not a food, since it neither contributes to the structure of the body nor is it oxidised to provide calories.

But, as a vital constituent of foods, it must be termed a nutrient, and in this sense foods containing vitamins are not regarded as drugs. This is the orthodox view taken by the Ministry of Health and expressed at rather greater length by the Standing Joint Committee on the Classification of Drugs.

On the other hand, synthetic vitamins are available in potencies not commensurate with the concentrations in foods. One tablet of aneurine may contain, for example, 100 mg. or three times the amount of this vitamin normally present in the healthy human body.

And its use? Not as a food but to cure disease. It has, in fact, been shown that whereas a small daily intake in food is enough to protect from a deficiency disease, tissue insufficiencies, whether accompanying deficiency disease or some other manifestation, demand very much more. Therapeutic doses of B₁ may be 100-1000 times the

daily protective level and of vitamin C, 100-200 times.

Is a vitamin then, a drug?

One thing is certain: nobody knows and understands more about vitamins than the research team at Vitamins Limited. Over a long period of years the Company has specialised in the research into and development of vitamins and now produce an unrivalled range of vitamin products, including:

FOR NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTATION

Bemax, Vitavel Syrup, Juvel, Pregnavite Forte.

PRODUCTS OF THE B COMPLEX

Becovite, Befortiss.

PRODUCTS FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES

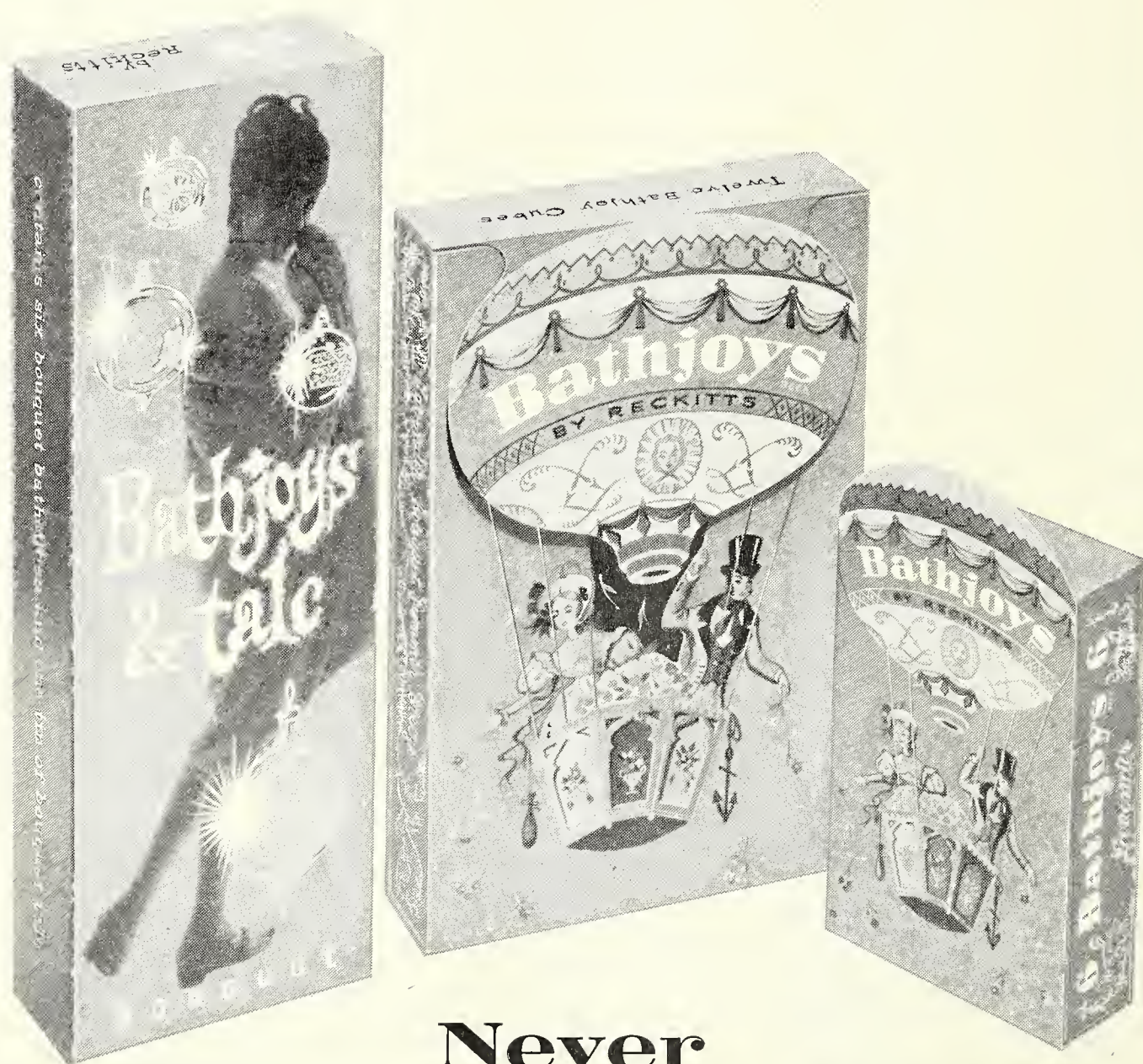
Parentrovite, Orovite, Tropenal, Dal-Tocol.

National Health Service

In no case is the cost of a Vitamins Limited preparation greater than that of the official equivalent preparation and in some cases it is less. There is no official equivalent of some Vitamins Limited specialities.



Vitamins Limited, (Dept. AA2), Upper Mall, London, W6



Never such temptation since Eve took the Apple!

Bathjoys Christmas Packs—will catch the eye of every Eve. And 12,763,000 Eves and Adams will see them in a whole page full colour advertisement in the

DAILY EXPRESS

On November 16th—right at the start of the peak Christmas selling season. Every Adam will want to buy new Christmas Bathjoys for his Eve—and every Eve will want some for herself. So have plenty in stock to tempt them with!

Bathjoys—in the new Christmas packs
—the temptation no Eve can resist!

**STOCK UP FROM
THE BEST SELLING RANGE
OF HOT WATER BOTTLES
EVER MADE**



BACKED BY MASSIVE ADVERTISING

*Customers will ask for and look for
this trade mark in your shop.*

LOOK FOR THE NAME  ON THE CAP

AVOID IMITATIONS

**GUARANTEED
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GUARANTEED
DELIVERY
PATA
CONTROLLED
(Full Profit Margins)**



- 1. SUBA-SEAL STANDARD**
Original, anchored Suba-Seal closure. 60/- doz. Retail 7/6.
YOUR PROFIT 30/-
- 2. SUBA COMET (regd.)**
Half-ribbed, Suba-Seal leak-proof closure. 63/4 doz. Retail 7/11.
YOUR PROFIT 31/8
- 3. SUBA-SEAL STREAMLINE**
Fully ribbed, with Suba-Seal closure. 68/- doz. Retail 8/6.
YOUR PROFIT 34/-
- 4. SUBA PLASTIC**
High-density polyethylene. 55/4 doz. Retail 6/11.
YOUR PROFIT 27/8
- 5. PENNANT**
Full No. 3 size, screw stopper. 55/4 doz. Retail 6/11.
YOUR PROFIT 27/8
- 6. SUBA-LUXE (regd.)**
Rich ocelot cover, zipped. 199/4 doz. Retail 24/11.
YOUR PROFIT £4.19.8
- 7. SUBA-SEAL FATHER BEAR**
Large size, with Suba-Seal leak-proof closure. 68/- doz. Retail 8/6.
YOUR PROFIT 34/-
- 8. SUBA-SEAL STREAMLINE COT**
Leak-proof Suba-Seal closure, protective ribbing. 31/4 doz. Retail 3/11.
YOUR PROFIT 15/8

FIX YOUR OWN PRICE with these three popular hot water bottles

BARA (regd.)

Top-class bottle with conventional screw closure. 39/- doz.
Broken pack quantities 42/- doz.

SUBA-RAY (regd.)

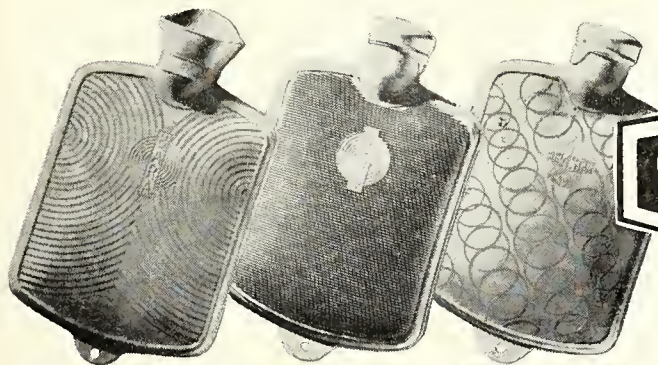
Top-selling half-ribbed style with leak-proof anchored Suba-Seal closure. 41/- doz.
Broken pack quantities 44/- doz.

SUBA-STAR (regd.)

Exclusive, original Suba-Seal closure. Non-ribbed. 39/- doz.
Broken pack quantities 42/- doz.

Each model in packs of 50—25 red, 25 blue or as required.

FULL SIZE, FULL BSS 1970 SPECIFICATION



**SEE YOUR
WHOLESALE
NOW!**

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 JAMES BURROUGH LTD.
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TOPAZ YELLOW—subtle—for evenings

RUBY RED—exotic—for that special occasion

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AND ECONOMICAL—NO RISK OF SPILLING OR BREAKING.

Display these Individual Perfume Capsules on your counter in the eye-catching display carton.

SO EASY TO SELL—THEY SELL THEMSELVES—EVERYONE WILL BUY IDEAL FOR CHRISTMAS GIVING AND ALL YEAR SELLING.

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8 different sizes and counts

to suit every possible hair style (4 to 5 sizes are required for certain hair styles).

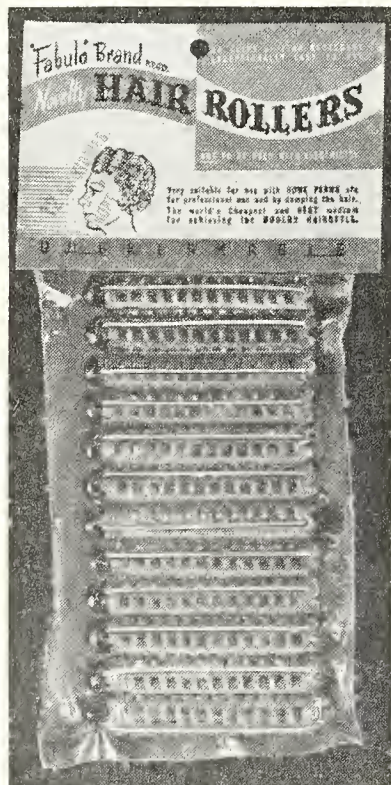
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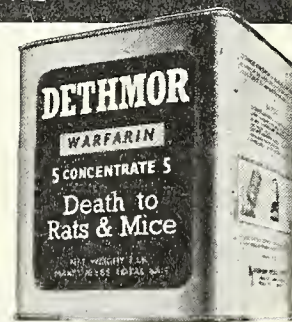
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WARFARIN CONCENTRATE

Britain's biggest
 selling **RAT
 KILLER**



—and the most heavily advertised!

This year there's even more advertising for DETHMOR 5 than ever before. Over 100 big spaces, in 20 on-target publications.

BETTER, SAFER There's nothing better than DETHMOR 5 for killing all rodents... yet nothing is safer for domestic animals and humans.

DETHMOR 5 makes twenty times its own weight in bait.
 4oz Tins retail at 4/- Order today from your
 1lb Tins retail at 13/6 Wholesaler—you'll enjoy
 Also in larger sizes full 33½% terms

DETHMOR PLUSBAIT—Dethmor 5 mixed ready for use

Stock and display the Brand leader
NOW IS THE PEAK SEASON

GERHARDT-PENICK LTD

Thornton Laboratories • Purley Way • Croydon • Surrey

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How's your 'battery' of **COLD DISCS**— does it need topping up?

Last season COLD DISCS was a most successful line. This year we believe the demand for our Triple Action Treatment will be as great—especially as resistance to influenzal colds and chills may be low following the rather poor summer and consequent lack of sunshine.

If you are unfamiliar with COLD DISCS please apply to us for samples

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD • BRIGHTON • ENGLAND

Your Christmas
Gift from
ILFORD

Dominant Ads will boost Christmas Sales

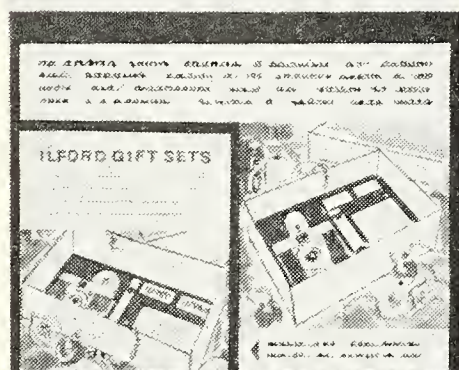
30 million readers will see this advertising: exciting Christmas Card scheme will step business up further!

Ilford are giving a shot-in-the-arm to Christmas photographic business this year by taking full pages in the Daily Mirror . . . half-pages in the Daily Express . . . half-pages in two 'Sundays', Sunday Express and Observer . . . a double page spread in Reader's Digest . . . with wide photographic press support. Here are the advertisements that you'll be seeing . . .

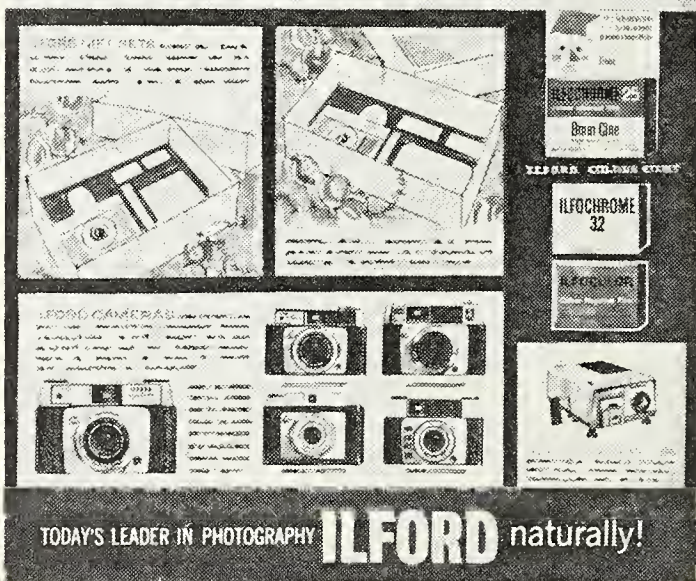


Give them a
HAPPY ILFORD CHRISTMAS!

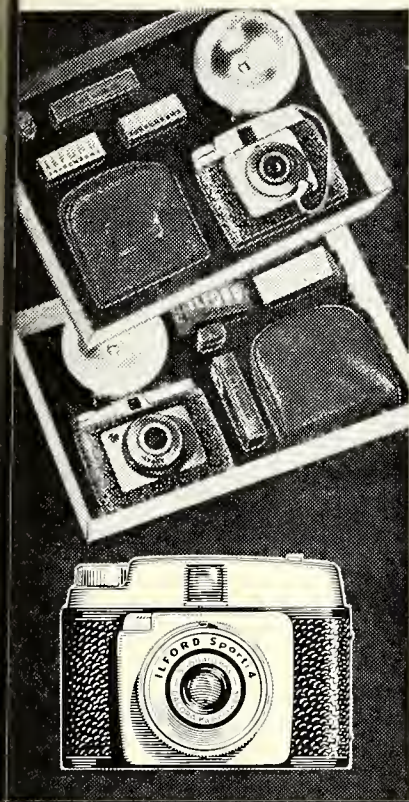
Presents that give pleasure at Christmas
—and for years afterwards!



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And here are the superb goods these ads will promote
...that your customers will be asking for...



ILFORD GIFT SETS

containing Sporti or Sporti 4 cameras, with full flash equipment and two rolls of Selochrome Pan film.

ILFORD CAMERAS

the whole range from Sporti 4 to Sports-master Manumatic



SPORTSVIEW PROJECTOR

ILFORD COLOUR FILMS

in a special Christmas wrapping easy to hang on the Christmas tree!

MAKE SURE YOU'RE
FULLY STOCKED
FOR
THIS CHRISTMAS
BUSINESS!



ILFORD Christmas Cards

This year Ilford are offering to make Christmas Cards from Ilfocolor negatives. This service will attract even more business to your shop. To support the scheme a striking counter card and give-away leaflets will both be available. Leaflets will also be enclosed with all Ilfocolor processed material. And there will be special advertisements in Reader's Digest and the Sunday Times Colour Supplement.

L122/ZZ/62

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new fast selling telephone
attachment keeps germs down—
and profits up

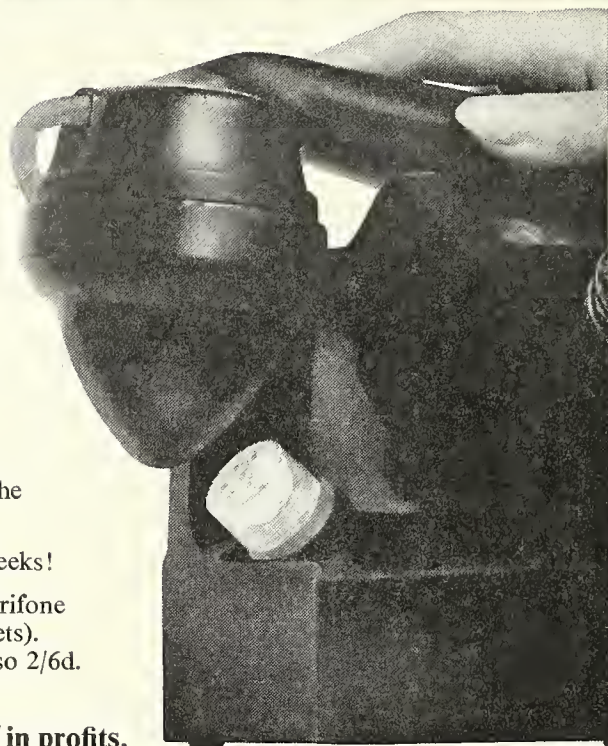
NEW NATIONALLY ADVERTISED PURIFONE WILL SELL FAST

It's simple ! Purifone tablets send a constant germicidal vapour into the mouth-piece from neat permanent attachment.

It's economical ! No maintenance—just renew the tablets every two weeks!

It's profitable ! Attractive combined counter display pack holds 12 Purifone containers and 12 packets of tablets (with explanatory give-away leaflets). The container retails for only 2/6d. and 3 months supply of tablets also 2/6d. shows you 33½% full profit on returns.

Profitable Purifone brings a new high in telephone hygiene and in profits.



ROY SIMON (ENTERPRISES) LIMITED

30 Tower Road, Poole, Dorset

SACCHARIN TABLETS

in tubes of 100 4/- per dozen
Packing in elegant polythene
tubes. Bulk prices available
on request.

3 dozen colourful display outer available.

THE WALLIS LABORATORY LTD.

WATFORD · HERTS

Tel: Watford 21812

*Export
Inquiries
welcomed*



“...and throughout the year we can rely on

Bradley & Bliss for all our requirements.”

**A
PERSONAL
SERVICE
FOR
CHEMISTS
BY**

We are able to help you all the year round with a reliable daily delivery service and comprehensive stocks. Our business is run by Pharmacists who have an appreciation of your problems and are personally interested in helping you to solve them. In these days of increasing competition from non-pharmaceutical sources caused by the changing pattern of retailing it is our intention to work even more closely with our customer so that together we can safeguard the future.

BRADLEY & BLISS LTD.

KING'S ROAD • READING • Reading 55861

Also at

WEST HILL ROAD
ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA
(Hastings 6602)

WADDON MARSH WAY
CROYDON
(MUNICIPAL 2500)

RAMSGATE ROAD
SANDWICH
(Sandwich 3335)

Up-Up-Up goes Color-Glo^{trade mark} advertising!

Stand by to make 1962 your biggest selling, most profitable year with Color-Glo



Every week MILLIONS of women will be convinced by the nation-wide COLOR-GLO advertising! Big spaces, full colour in all magazines, and black and white in the National press, appear in:▶

It's the biggest advertising campaign ever launched for this successful, fast-selling product. Your customers can't miss it, and you can't miss making more sales, both new business and repeat! Get full benefit from this terrific advertising. Put COLOR-GLO where your customers can see it and make sure you've got...

The 13 beautiful Color-Glo Shades

DEEP RICH CHESTNUT • WARM CHESTNUT
BLACK TULIP • AUBURN • DEEP AUBURN • GOLDEN CHESTNUT
MOLTEN GOLD • DOVE GREY • HONEY BROWN

and the Color-Glo Sherry Shades
DARK-BROWN SHERRY • BROWN SHERRY
AMBER-BROWN SHERRY • LIGHT SHERRY

WOMAN • WOMAN'S OWN
WOMEN'S REALM • WOMAN & BEAUTY
SHE • EVERYWOMAN • FLAIR
VANITY FAIR • MODERN WOMAN
WOMAN'S MIRROR • DAILY MIRROR
and SUNDAY PICTORIAL

Color-Glo^{trade mark}

by L'OREAL

Semi-Permanent Hair Colouring

Price 23/- per dozen bottles, plus tax. Retail 3/9 per bottle

Manufactured and distributed by: **GOLDEN LIMITED** Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London W 1 Mayfair 8240

Republic of Ireland enquiries to: *Lilmar Pharmaceuticals Limited, Santry, Dublin*



Perfection in Protection **NATIONAL ADVERTISING**



will bring
**CUSTOMERS
TO YOUR SHOP!
DISPLAY SYLVIA**

Millions of women will see these journals advertising Sylvia Towels. More and more of them will be looking for the chemist displaying Sylvia in the elegant stand illustrated here - available to you FREE. Don't miss this business - display Sylvia prominently.

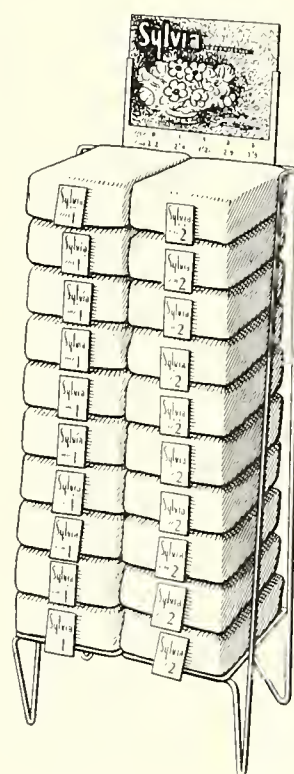
You can be certain of repeat business - Sylvia offer "Perfection in Protection." NOW supplied in attractive patterned bags.

Size	0	1	1	2	3	Maternity	
In Pkts of	12	12	six	12	12	12	
Trade	20/-	21/6	10/11	25/3	31/3	35/9	Doz.
Retail	2/2	2/4	1/2½	2/9	3/5	4/-	Packet

Generous reductions for quantities

Cuxson, Gerrard & Co. Ltd.

OLDBURY • BIRMINGHAM



**Cut
shop-
fitting
costs
with**



Remploy

Patent No. 641839

Lundia

SHELVING

KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

NO OUTSIDE LABOUR NEEDED TO ASSEMBLE

Fitting or refitting your shop with Remploy-Lundia prefabricated shelving saves you money. It needs no outside labour to assemble . . . it costs far less than custom-built installations . . . and it is remarkably adaptable.

Because of the comprehensive range of sizes, Remploy-Lundia Shelving can fit into any given wall space to *within 6 inches*. Each shelf is adjustable—can be moved up or down at intervals of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Any combination of widths can be joined together, and extension bays are easily added to existing Remploy-Lundia units.

Made from polished hardwood in natural finish, Remploy-Lundia Shelving is smart looking as well as practical. Remploy-Lundia can cost as little as 70/- per foot by 6ft. high.

Fill in coupon today for full details of Remploy-Lundia Shelving

TO : REMPLOY LIMITED, Remploy House, (Dept. C.D.8) 415 Edgware Road, N.W.2.

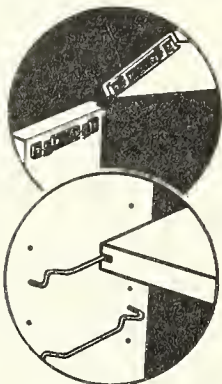
Please send me full details of Remploy-Lundia Shelving

Tel: GLA. 8020

NAME

ADDRESS

London Showroom : 22 Bruton St., W.1. Tel : MAYfair 4881/2



Easy to assemble Strong fully interlocking bars fit neatly into one another, securely holding top, bottom and centre shelf to uprights. Shelves simple to adjust Special spring clips plug into uprights of Remploy-Lundia Shelves at $\frac{3}{4}$ inch intervals. The shelves, grooved at both ends, slide along the clips, completely concealing them. Shelf grooves do not show from front view.

VITORET



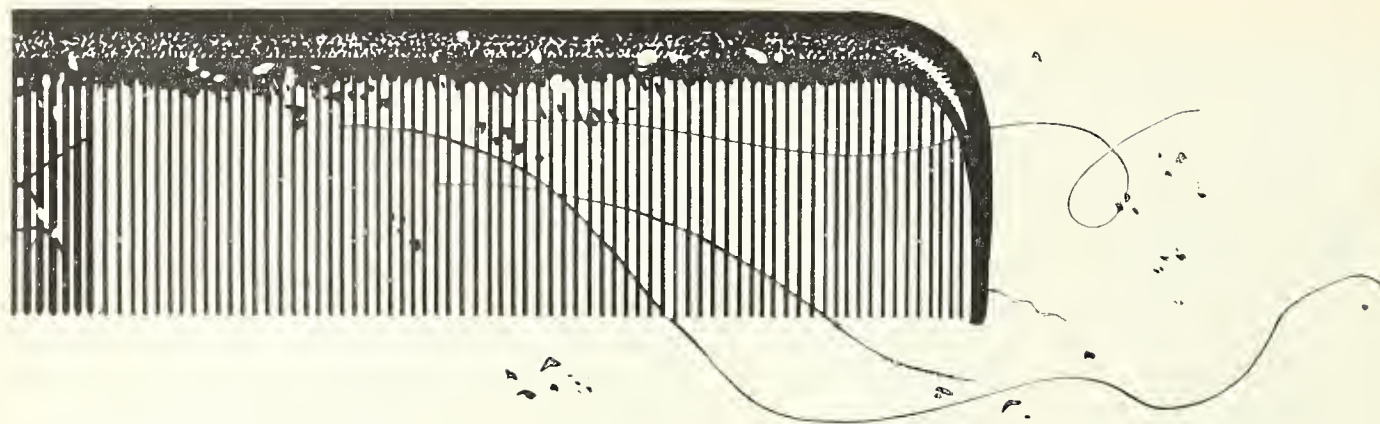
A quality



camera at
an incredibly
low price
£12.15.9

Open up a new market, bring in a new class of customer with the attractively priced Voigtlander Vitoret 35mm. camera. It has a first-class lens, the 3-element *f/2.8 Vaskar*, giving results the buyers will boast about, a synchronised *Prontor-125* shutter width speeds to 125th sec. and the same splendid 'crystal-frame' viewfinder that the other Vitos have. Here is a 'famous name' camera with an air of real quality about it that you can offer with confidence. *Voigtlander ever-ready case* £1.19.6.

JOHNSONS of HENDON LTD. N.W.4



FOR THE 3 OUT OF 4 PEOPLE
who have seborrhoeic dermatitis of the scalp

For the scalp-scratchers, shoulder-brushers and comb-clutterers, there's welcome relief with SELSUN Suspension. In clinical studies SELSUN effectively controlled 92 to 95 per cent of cases of common dandruff. It keeps the scalp free of scales for one to four weeks—relieves itching and burning after only two or three applications. SELSUN is remarkably simple to apply and rinse out while washing the hair. It takes little time. No complicated procedures or messy ointments. In 1, 2 and 4 fluid ounce bottles with full directions for use on special label, supplied on each bottle.

SELSUN Regd. (*Selenium Sulphide, Abbott*)



ABBOTT LABORATORIES LIMITED · QUEENBOROUGH · KENT



They're a
GIFT
for Christmas
selling!

The New Sunbeam 555

No doubt about it – the sensational new Sunbeam 555 is all set to sell in a big way this Christmas. Already thousands of men have discovered this miracle of shaving perfection. Now, with Christmas just round the corner – there's going to be an even greater impetus to sales. The Sunbeam 555 will make a treasure of a gift for men from women everywhere! Sunbeam advertising – appearing in all the top national newspapers *and* on TV – will be angled that way too. So get ready for the demand now!

Two Year Guarantee

Remember, the new Sunbeam 555 has a two year guarantee – twice the usual period given on ordinary shavers – and there's the usual £2 Trade-In Allowance too. The superb SUNBEAM 555 (110-250v AC/DC Multi-volt) personally numbered and guaranteed model in a luxurious presentation case. 13 gns. (YOUR PROFIT is £2.17.8).

The Sunbeam Shavemaster will be in demand too:

The ever-popular single blade model. Built to the same high quality standards that distinguish all Sunbeam shavers. Fully guaranteed and in a handsome presentation case.

Standard	190-250v AC/DC	£10.10.0
Multi-Volt	110-250v AC/DC	£11.15.0

For further information write now to:
 Advertising Dept., Sunbeam Electric Limited
 East Kilbride, Glasgow.

By
Sunbeam

-it's going to be a profitable Christmas!



The significance of Ephedrine Resinate in Bronchipax

*and why Bronchipax
provides 'hours better' relief
for bronchial troubles*

The two most commonly used remedies for bronchial disorders are of course ephedrine and theophylline. Bronchipax provides these two established ingredients together with salicylamide — but it also has a very real extra advantage! In Bronchipax the ephedrine is presented in resinate form. This ensures a slow, even release of ephedrine into the bloodstream over a long period of time. That means one-dose of Bronchipax is enough to ease the bronchial spasm throughout the day or night. In the past the effects of ephedrine were of such short duration that the patient had to repeat the dose at short intervals. Not only that, ephedrine used to cause sleeplessness, palpitations, but in resinate form these side effects are considerably reduced and it can now be used just before going to bed. Indeed because of its long-lasting effects, the patient can sleep for hours without waking up with coughing fits — and fighting for breath.

HOSPITAL TEST

A clinical test was carried out in the respiratory physiological unit of an important chest hospital. The purpose of this test was to investigate the efficacy and duration of the effect of Bronchipax.

The results confirmed the work of earlier tests which showed that Bronchipax is an effective Bronchodilator.

The duration of this effect was shown to be prolonged and no side effects

were reported by any of the patients in the test. No case of sleeplessness or restlessness occurred following administration last thing at night.

Results of test

The results showed that improvements were maintained in all except one case.

MEDICAL OPINION

BACKS EPHEDRINE RESINATE

Extract from a leading article Brit. Med. J. October, 1961

"... most patients need a bronchodilator. Ephedrine may be prescribed in resinate form to give a more prolonged effect, particularly during the night."

Bronchipax

A NICHOLAS  PRODUCT

Bronchipax is a best-selling remedy for bronchial troubles, and is manufactured by Nicholas Products, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough. It retails at 1/10, 5/- and 8/10.

On November 12th a new advertising campaign for Bronchipax begins in the Daily Express, Daily Herald, and Daily Mail continuing through the winter.





**AND NOW...
UNCOMMON RELIEF
FOR THE
COMMON COLD**

Introductory Bonus Offer

13 to the dozen on direct orders or those given to our representative for supply through a wholesaler or direct.

Your customers can't ask for more than this—a tablet which controls all the symptoms of the common cold.

Its name—'EMPRAZIL' (P1 S7)

Its constituents—

Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride	20 mgm.
Chlorcyclizine Hydrochloride, B.P.	15 mgm.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, B.P.	200 mgm.
Phenacetin, B.P.	150 mgm.
Caffeine, B.P.	30 mgm.

Its packs—

a display outer of 12 cartons, each containing 12 plastic wallets of 12 tablets for pocket or handbag (retail price, 4s. 1d. including P.T.); a pack of 100 for meeting doctors' prescriptions.

Its dose—

2 tablets three times a day for adults, 1 tablet three times a day for children over six years; to be taken with a little water.

'EMPRAZIL' brand tablets



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

EST. 1777

Telephone: CLerkenwell 3060 (15 lines)
Switchboard open 8.30 a.m.—4.45 p.m.
Automatic Recording 4.45 onwards

IT IS

“ALLUWANT”

THE MOST APPEALING—COMFORTING—CUDDLY
SUPER QUALITY—VELOUR COVERED

HOT WATER BOTTLE

ON THE MARKET

TO DISPLAY IT — IS TO SELL IT

IN TWO COLOURS—PINK and BLUE

ATTRACTIVELY BOXED

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

Retail 21/- 171/- Dozen

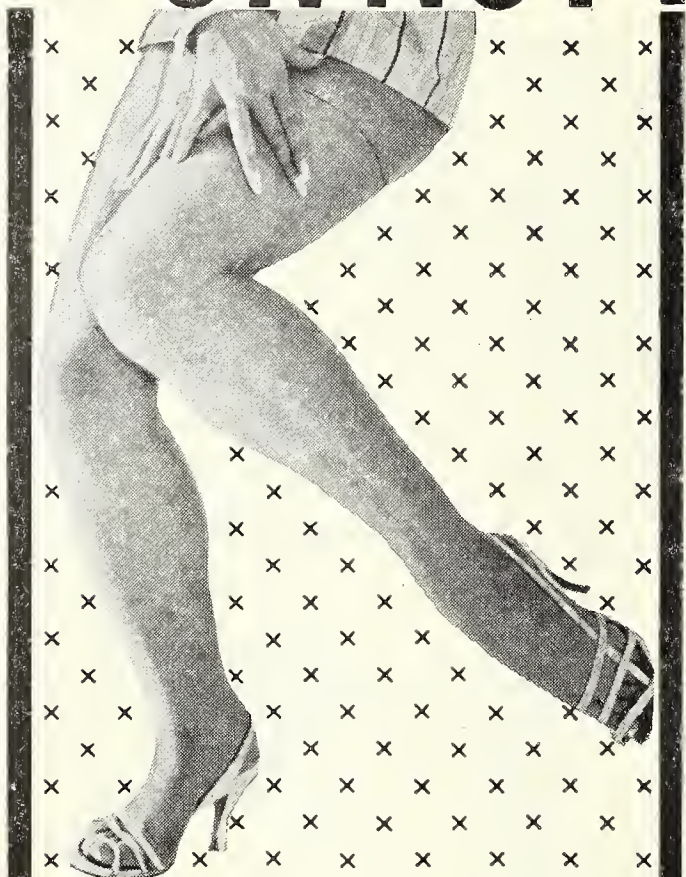
6 Dozen Less 5%

ORDER FROM

BUTLER & CRISPE LTD.

80/84 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!



She's actually wearing "Sheerine" Surgical Elastic Stockings

What wonderful news! "Sheerine" will delight so many of our lady customers who need support for Varicose Veins and who are conscious of wearing the conventional type of heavy surgical stockings.

"Sheerine" really are the smartest and most effective surgical stocking on the market today—so for sheer loveliness—supply "Sheerine" Fashioned in ELASTIC NET, NYLON YARN, LASTEX YARN, LIGHTWEIGHT NYLON YARN.

Measurement forms and material samples sent free of charge on request.

Sheerine

× × × × × **SURGICAL**
Elastic Stockings

UNITED RUBBER MANUFACTURERS
CORPORATION LTD.,
FLETCHER GATE, NOTTINGHAM
Tel: Nottingham 50395. Also at LONDON

** Mothers want the finest
baby-teat in the world,
now you can stock it...*

the new **claritex!**

Lewis Woolf Griptight Ltd, the largest manufacturer of transparent latex teats in the world, have now perfected a teat which must be the finest ever made. It is superior to anything they have yet supplied.

This is what makes Claritex so much better for modern baby-feeding

*** Claritex** is shaped in pure, super-clarity latex, so transparent that mothers can see how spotless it is.

*** Claritex** are laboratory-checked by a new and unique process to help ensure feeds are at a controlled, even flow. All Claritex teats are homogeneous in quality, and are available in 3 flow rates.

*** Claritex** is extra resilient; it has a comfortable, "natural feel" during feeding.

*** Claritex** teats are hygienically smooth inside. No stale milk can collect there and they are easily reversible for cleaning.

*** Every Claritex teat is supplied in an uncrushable plastic box, which can be used as a hygienic container when the teat is not in use.**



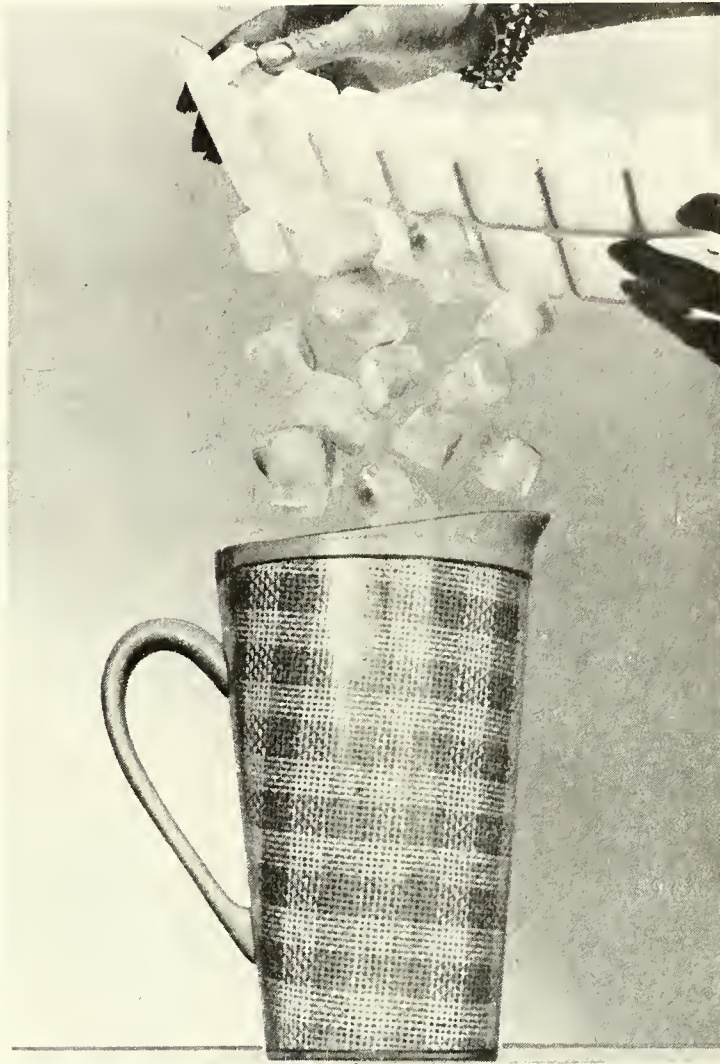
Your sales of Claritex are supported by an extensive advertising campaign with dominant spaces in WOMAN, WOMAN'S OWN, MOTHER and MOTHER and BABY

Ask your wholesaler for

claritex

the world's finest baby teat

A PRODUCT OF LEWIS WOOLF GRIPTIGHT LTD
The world's largest manufacturer of transparent latex teats



AND BOTH OF THEM WILL STAY THAT WAY — THANKS TO....



The fabulous new POLYTEMP jug is big brother to the successful mugs and tumblers. It holds over two pints — and whatever it holds, stays at its original temperature up to ten times longer than in china, glass, or metal. From soup to squash, POLYTEMP jugs it better!

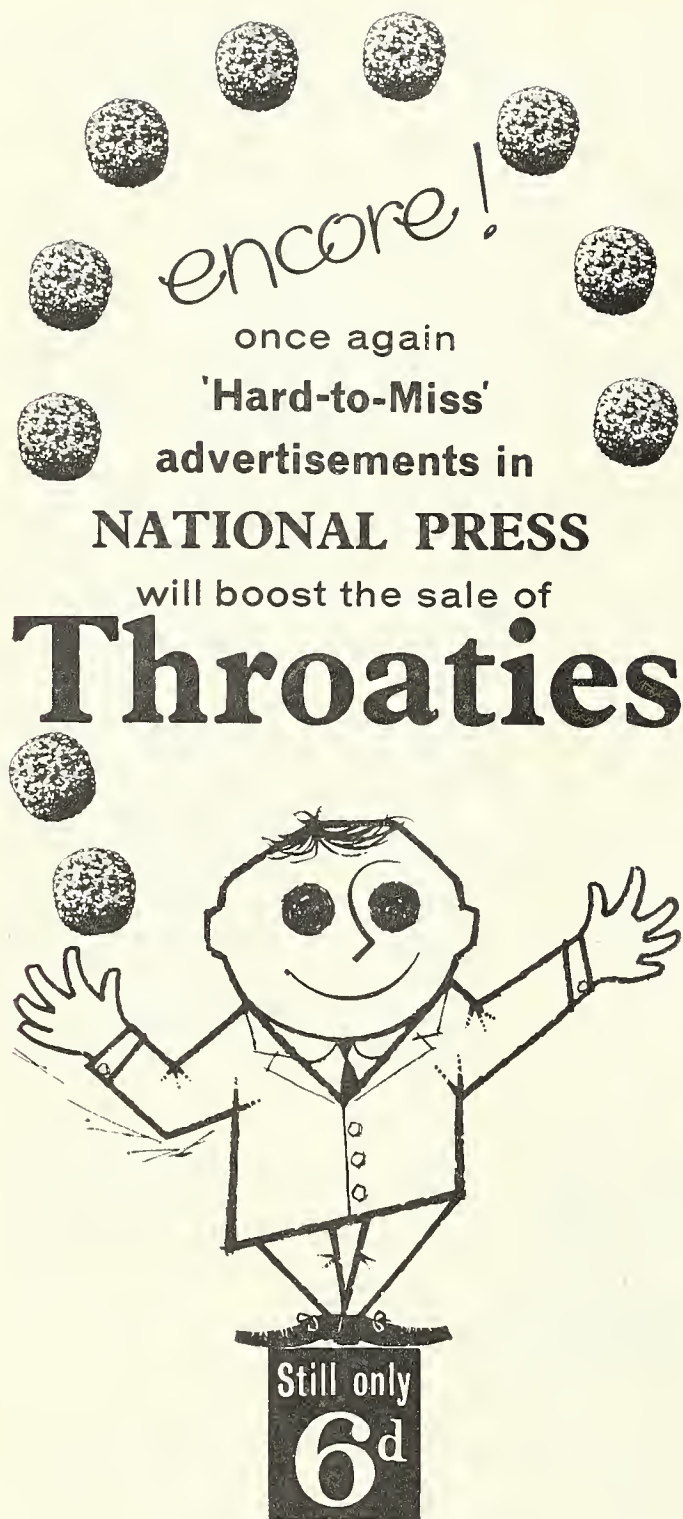
POLYTEMP jugs, mugs and tumblers come in four gaily checkered patterns: blue, beige, pink and yellow. Jugs are boxed singly, retail at 21/-.

Trade price 12/6, P.T. 1/3.

Mugs and tumblers are boxed eight to a counter-display, retail 3/6 each.

Trade price 26/- a dozen, P.T. 2/7 a dozen.

Orders: Sole distributors for U.K. & Europe
GODDARD, JENNINGS & CO. LTD. 77, Milkwood Road, S.E.24 RED 1951



encore!

once again
'Hard-to-Miss'
advertisements in
NATIONAL PRESS
will boost the sale of
Throaties

Still only
6^d

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS. LAST YEAR THROATIES SOLD AND SOLD. NATIONAL SALES WENT UP AND UP. COUNT ON A REPEAT PERFORMANCE WITH "HARD-TO-MISS" ADVERTISEMENTS IN LEADING DAILIES. DAILY MIRROR. DAILY EXPRESS. DAILY HERALD PLUS GLASGOW DAILY RECORD. BELFAST TELEGRAPH.

Throaties are still only 6d. a box, and no reduction in your profit margin. Still the only throat pastilles made to proven medicinal formula in this price range. Nothing could be easier to stock, handle, or sell than this popular profitable line.

IN FREE 'EASI-SELL' COUNTER DISPLAY UNITS — WINDOW STICKERS YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Throaties Agents to Retail Pharmacies
ERNEST JACKSON & CO. LTD., CREDITON, DEVON.

Also available from your wholesaler or
ARCADIAN WORKS LTD., CREDITON, DEVON.

**BOTANICALS
CHEMICALS
GUMS**

JKL

**ESSENTIAL OILS
SPICES
WAXES**

★

MENTHOL

★

AGAR AGAR

★

ELEMI

★

LOBELIA

★

CASCARA

IPECAC.

OPIUM

★

NEW YORK

HAMBURG

JOHN KELLYS (LONDON) LTD.

24 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2.

Telephone : LONDON Wall 6585 (4 lines)

Telegrams : "Ergotine, Stock, London"

Telex : 28760

DERMATOSES

SUB-ACUTE AND CHRONIC RESPOND TO

TARCORTIN

A HEALING COMBINATION-TAR+HYDROCORTISONE

In Tarcortin the combination of tar with hydrocortisone has provided a preparation with spectacular results in cases of eczema and other dermatic affections — both sub-acute and chronic. Clinical trials* have shown that the combination of tar plus hydrocortisone has a far more powerful effect than either preparation alone in the treatment of sub-acute and refractory skin affections.

Tarcortin cream is supplied in 7gm and 15gm tubes, containing 0.5% hydrocortisone in a special coal tar extract.

References: Welsh, A. L., and Ede, M.: J.A.M.A. 166: 158, 1958; Additional Clinical Publications on Tarcortin: Clyman, S. G.: Postgrad. Med 21: 309, 1957; Bleiberg, J.: J.M. Soc. New Jersey 53: 37, 1956; Abrams B. P. and Shaw, C. Clin Med. 3: 389, 1956; Bleiberg J.: Am. Practitioner 8: 1404, 1957.

*Literature available on request.

STAFFORD-MILLER LTD., HATFIELD, HERTS.

By arrangement with Reed & Carnrick, Kenilworth, New Jersey, U.S.A. (est. 1860)



the astronaut's drink before "GO!"

**INSTANT
POSTUM**

The original American beverage

*Consumer advertising recommends it for all who
like coffee but fear its after effects.*

Imported by G. Costa & Co. Ltd. Staffordshire Street, London, S.E.15.
2 Canning Street, Edinburgh.

Tel. New Cross 3456 also at
Tel. Fountainbridge 7461.

100% CAFFEINE-FREE

Made from bran
wheat and molasses.

4 oz. jar 3/11d.
makes 25 teacups full.

new
from the **BUSH** laboratories

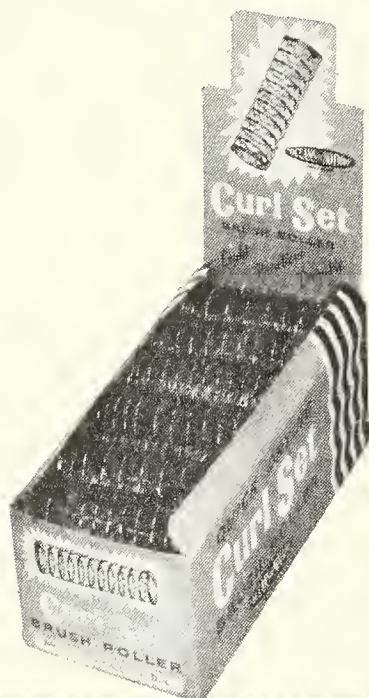
For Tablets that are
WHITER AND BRIGHTER
try the **NEW BUSH**
ASPIRIN FRE-FLO NO. 7
(ASPIRIN B.P. GRANULAR)

BUSH

fine chemical manufacturers
Members of the Albright & Wilson Group of Companies

W. J. BUSH & CO LTD · LONDON E8 · ENGLAND · CLISSOLD 1234

THE CURL SET HAIR ROLLER



**BETTER
VALUE
FOR
LESS
MONEY**

Light Practical Durable

**AVAILABLE IN 7 SIZES
WITH OR WITHOUT BRUSHES
IN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY BOX**



AN
TRADE MARK
"OCEANS OF NOTIONS"

PRODUCT

A. BURNET & CO LTD.

NOTION HOUSE, 66/7 NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.1. Museum 0133

"RELIANCE" NATURAL SPONGES



Natural Deep Sea Sponges

To display a natural deep sea sponge is to sell it—because discriminating customers know that it is softer and kinder to the skin, and more lasting and more hygienic than any substitute—as well as holding three times as much water.

Cresswell's offer the best of the sponge crop. Please write for our price lists, and when in the West End of London a visit to make your own selection is welcomed.

CRESSWELL BROS. SPONGES

3-9, EARLHAM STREET, CAMBRIDGE CIRCUS, LONDON, W.C.2
TELEPHONE TEMple Bar 5331

now is the time to stock up with

'NIAGARA'
Blackcurrant Drink

THE
BLACKCURRANT DRINK
IN THE
EYECATCHING
NEW PACK



Made from the finest blackcurrants and pure cane sugar, 'Niagara'—rich in Vitamin C—is the ideal health drink for both young and old. Make sure you have ample supplies, because 'Niagara' has 'year round' appeal. Display material available.

ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALE NOW!



PROCESSED BY

BARNETT & FOSTER LTD

Queensbridge Road, London, E.8.

Tel: CLIssold 7132

Head Office and Accounts: Niagara Works, Eagle Wharf Road, London, N.1

AP 130

Edible Bone Phosphate

*Full particulars, samples and prices from
Calfos Ltd.*

*Berkshire House, 168/173 High Holborn, W. C.1
Telephone: Temple Bar 7777*

GALENICALS

for WINTER DISPENSING

*Manufactured under strict
supervision from finest
quality ingredients.*



RICHARD DANIEL & SON LTD.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

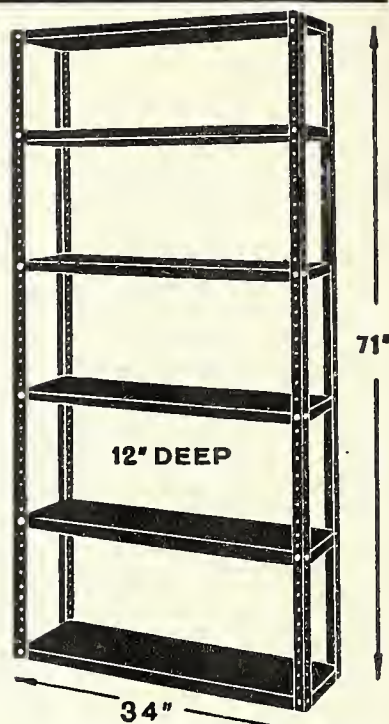
MANSFIELD ROAD DERBY. TEL.: 40671 (10 lines)

And at GROSVENOR ST., ASHTON-u-LYNE. Tel.: 5161 (9 lines)
NORTH WINGFIELD ROAD, GRASSMOOR. TEL. HOLMEWOOD 481 (5 lines)

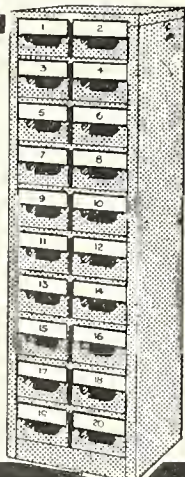
**BRAND NEW • HEAVY GAUGE
STEEL SHELVING****FREE DELIVERY!**N. Scotland, Ireland, I.O.M. 10% extra,
71" high x 34" wide, 12" deep with 6 shelves
as illustrated.**60/-**

Height	Width	Depth	No. of Shelves
71"	34"	9"	6
71"	34"	12"	6
71"	34"	15"	6
85"	34"	12"	6
85"	42"	12"	6

Price	Price each 3 or more	Extra Shelves
58/-	56/-	7/-
60/-	58/-	8/-
69/-	67/-	9/6
68/-	66/-	8/-
86/-	84/-	11/-

**HANDY
DRAWER
UNITS****Brand New**42" high, 13" wide,
12" deep.
20 DRAWERS: 5" wide,
3" high, 11 1/2" long.
Stove enamelled dark
green.
Direct from manufac-
turers.
Write now for list of
other sizes.**£7.15.0**

C.W.O. or C.O.D.



- ★ EACH SHELF WILL HOLD OVER 3 CWT.
- ★ SHELVES ADJUSTABLE EVERY 2"
- ★ STOVE ENAMELLED DARK GREEN
- ★ WHITE ENAMEL UNITS 50% EXTRA.

Contractors to H.M. Government and
U. K. Atomic Energy Authority.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers.

ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER

ROCHDALE METAL PRODUCTS
Dept. CD **SHAWCLOUGH WORKS • WATERFOOT
ROSSENDALE • LANCS. • ROSSendale 2450****HARDWOOD
APPLICATORS****IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY
FROM LONDON
STOCKS**100 Boxes and over 3/2 Per box, 50 to 99 boxes
3/6 per box, under 50 boxes 4/- per box
Standard pack, 6 gross to box.**TONGUE DEPRESSORS**

LOWEST PRICES SINCE THE WAR

Size 6 in. x 1 in. x 2 mm. thick. Prime Hardwood perfectly finished
Boxed 100's. Minimum order 10,000.

Wholesale Houses only supplied

ASHWOOD TIMBER INDUSTRIES LTD.

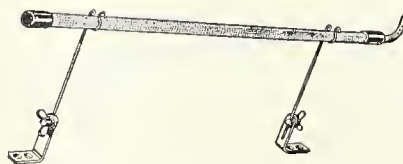
Specialists in Veneer & Plywood Products for all Trades

LEVEN ROAD • LONDON, E.14

Tel: EASc 6343-6461

Cables: ASHTIM, LONDON

THE IMPROVED DRY-PAYNE

**ELECTRICAL
DEMISTER**with the new
PATENT HEAT REFLECTOR

PAT. No. 728200 & PAT. PEND

MORE EFFICIENT THAN EVER

Keep your windows clear of mist in all weathers.
WILL NOT SAG between supports.Also Pegboard Fittings, Turntable and all other
Display Equipment

Write for details:—

WHITMARLEY LTD., KNUTSFORD ST., BIRMINGHAM, 12**PARDALE**

Basic N.H.S. Prices

100 : 7/6

500 : 35/6

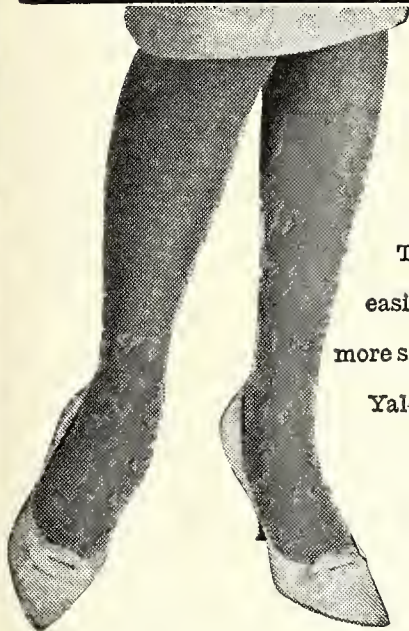
AND NOW! BUDALETHE PARACETAMOL COMPOUND TABLET with BUTOBARBITONE
NOW BEING ACTIVELY PROMOTED TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
AVAILABLE ON PRESCRIPTION ONLY

Basic N.H.S. Prices 100 : 9/- 500 : 37/6 1,000 : 70/-

DALES PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.
POWER RD., LONDON, W.4 (CHI. 1441)
STEETON, Nr. KEIGHLEY, YORKS (STEETON 3222)also manufacturers
and suppliers of**MILLOPHYLINE
TYORDAC
QUINOCARBINE**

NO NEED FOR MEASURING AND FITTING

except in very abnormal cases



The Chemist's life is made easier, and his customers are more satisfied, when he supplies Yalcs Nylon Elastic Hosiery.

Its true two-way stretch provides the versatility which permits a wide range of fittings and dispenses with nearly all special measurements. Leading Chemists require Surgical Hose that is second-to-none, plus superlative service. Yalcs is the complete answer.



Full-footed or open-toe
Obtainable under N.H.S.
48/- per pair



Full-footed, seamed
Elegantly sheer
63/- per pair



Full-footed, Fashioned
48/- per pair



Mesh texture gives fine
appearance on leg.
63/- per pair

Yalcs

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Self-Service Display Tray holds
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Both packs, in colours of red and blue, are designed for quick self-service sales. Your customers can see the straws at a glance in these attractive "window" packs. They occupy MINIMUM SPACE—but make MAXIMUM SALES and MAXIMUM PROFITS.



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SOUTH-WEST METROPOLITAN REGION Hospital Supplies Officers' Joint Contracting Subcommittee, hereby invite Tenders for the Supply of Medical and Surgical Requisites and Pathological Laboratory Sundries for period 1st January 1963 to 31st December 1963. Apply to Supplies Officer, Lambeth Group Hospital Management Committee, Renfrew Road, London, S.E.11, for forms of tender.

Closing date for receipt of Tenders 26th November, 1962.

J. R. DRISKELL, Hon. Secretary.

C 7801

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE invite quotations for the supply of drugs, chemicals and medical sundries for the City Health Centres, etc., for the twelve months commencing January 1, 1963.

Forms of tender may be obtained from the undersigned and should be returned in a plain sealed envelope not later than 10.0 a.m. on November 30, 1962, superscribed to show the goods tendered for, but without any name or mark indicating the sender.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

R. C. WOFINDEN,
Medical Officer of Health,
Central Health Clinic,
Tower Hill, Bristol, 2.

C 7806

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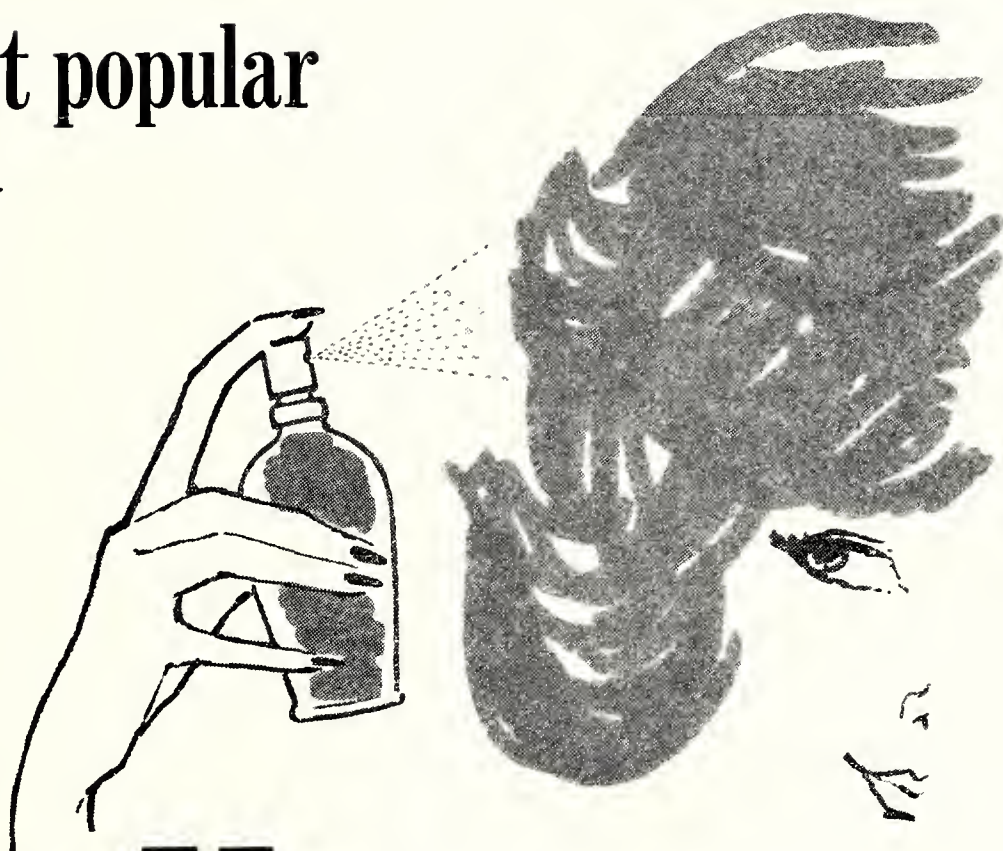
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